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War in Air Steps Up in Indochina

U.S. Raids, A-A Fire Intensify

From Wire Dispatches
SAIGON, Jan. 17.—North Vietnamese missile crews tried to down American warplanes three times yesterday and today in an upsurge of anti-aircraft activity, the U.S. Command announced.

A spokesman said no American planes were damaged in the attacks while two sites were believed destroyed by U.S. planes.

All the attacks took place near the Ban Karai mountain pass on the Laotian-North Vietnamese border. The pass, 45 miles northwest of the Demilitarized Zone, is a main entry point into Laos of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Missile Site in Laos
The spokesman said one of the missile sites attacked was located in Laos.

There has been intensified air action across Indochina for a week now in one of the most active periods since the start of the dry season last Nov. 1.

"There is a lot of air activity up there," said one U.S. officer, referring to the Laos-North Vietnam corridor where American bombers are conducting a major campaign to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply lifeline to its troops in the south.

Central Highlands Raids
While scores of B-52 bombers and smaller tactical fighter-bombers pummeled the trail, other B-52s mounted their heaviest raids in more than three months on suspected Communist positions near Plei Kiu, in South Vietnam's Central Highlands.

Glant 4.5-ton "Daisy Cutter" bombs, the biggest in the U.S. conventional weapons arsenal, were used to clear fresh helicopter pads in the Central Highlands jungles for South Vietnamese troops. The bombs are so big they have to be rolled out the rear doors of C-130 cargo planes.

Lt. Gen. Ngo Dzu, commander of South Vietnamese forces in the Central Highlands area, ordered a "Red Alert" for his troops beginning Thursday and running through the Tet lunar new year Feb. 18. A Communist offensive is expected to begin before Tet and the "Red Alert" means the troops have to be fully armed and ready for combat whenever they leave their barracks.

The U.S. Command announced today the largest weekly American troop withdrawal from Vietnam in the past month, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bob Hope Still Trying To Discuss on POWs

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP).—Bob Hope said today his surprise Christmas effort to negotiate with the North Vietnamese for the release of American prisoners of war is not dead.

Mr. Hope said he is working through the U.S. Embassy in Laos to gain permission for a trip to Hanoi for more talks on the issue.

"It's a long shot," Mr. Hope said.

Riad Out as Foreign Minister

Egypt Names 31-Man Cabinet To Prepare Country for War

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Premier Aziz Sidki announced a 31-member cabinet tonight that will be charged with preparing Egypt on a war footing, a government announcement said.

The new cabinet replaces that of Mahmoud Fawzi, who was named yesterday a vice-president and presidential adviser on foreign affairs.

Mr. Sidki's cabinet of technocrats includes five new deputy premiers and 26 ministers, the announcement said. Seventeen ministers entered the cabinet for the first time.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, who led Egypt's diplomatic efforts for a peace settlement with Israel for the last four years, lost his post in the new government.

He was replaced by Murad Ghaleb, minister of state for foreign affairs in the outgoing cabinet. Mr. Ghaleb also served as ambassador in Moscow for 10 years.

Ministers Promoted
The key portfolios of war, interior, information and economy remained in the same hands, and these ministers were promoted to deputy premiers.

The five new deputy premiers are: Mohammed Abdel Kader El-Zayat, Minister of Information



COOPERATION—John Ingersoll (left), head of U.S. narcotics bureau, shaking hands with Jacques Solier, top French investigator, at anti-drug meeting yesterday.

21 Frenchmen Listed in Heroin Trade

U.S. Indicts 23 as Drug Smugglers

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Jan. 17 (IPT).—Twenty-one Frenchmen and two Americans have been charged by a federal grand jury in New York with smuggling 1.5 to 4 of heroin into the United States from France over the last 17 months, it was revealed today.

John Ingersoll, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, described the dismantling of this drug ring at a news conference here today, calling it a "landmark in the history of fighting narcotics traffic."

The wholesale value of the heroin, handled by the men named in the indictment, was estimated at \$37 million. This was based, Mr. Ingersoll said, on a present wholesale price in New York of \$25,000 a kilo. Officials in Washington said the street value could have reached \$300 million.

Mr. Ingersoll said that between 600 and 700 kilos of the 1.5 tons had been seized entering the United States and the rest had been successfully smuggled in. To give an idea of the size of the network broken up, he said that the "addict population of the United States requires five to six tons of heroin per year."

"Only One of Many"
Despite the latest indictments, Mr. Ingersoll said that French and American authorities really "had not made a dent" in the total amount of heroin entering the United States. He said that these 23 persons had been operating until a few days ago and that this group was "only one of many."

The French police, acting on information Mr. Ingersoll said was supplied to them by U.S. officials, have so far arrested nine of the 21 Frenchmen named in the indictment. One of the two Americans also has been arrested. He was identified as Louis Cirillo, 48, of New York, held in lieu of \$250,000 bail. The other, identified as John Anthony Astuto, alias Salvatore Rizzo, 27, also of New York, is a fugitive. Four of the 21 Frenchmen are under arrest in the United States and another in Canada.

These arrests followed the detention of a French businessman, André Lebay, who was reportedly seized with 105 kilos of heroin in his car in France last October.

The information about Mr. Lebay was said to have come from U.S. agents.

Mr. Ingersoll called this ring "a new and different breed of international heroin traffickers." He said that they had dealt only in shipments of 100 kilos or more, compared with more normal shipments of 12 to 20 kilos. He said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Cultural Exchanges Strained

Three Congressmen Charged By Izvestia With Subversion

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia today accused three members of a U.S. congressional group of subversive activities while touring the Soviet Union for an official study of educational institutions.

The newspaper said the episode was unlikely to foster an expansion of the program of Soviet-American cultural exchanges, which is up for renewal this spring.

One of the congressmen, Rep. James H. Scheuer, D., N.Y., who was expelled from the country over the weekend, was said to have carried documents "openly calling for the creation of an anti-Soviet subversive organization in the United States."

Alphonzo Bell, R., Calif., and his administrative assistant, Richard Blades, were accused of having sought out Zionist Jews in preparation for attending the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem. The congress has been the target of an intensive Soviet press campaign.

A third member of the congressional study group, Rep. Earl F. Long, D., La., was charged with having purposely left unspecified religious literature in public places. It is illegal to bring religious objects or literature into the Soviet Union, except for personal use.

Nothing that the State Department had asked Moscow to treat the congressmen as "officials traveling on government business," Izvestia cautioned the United States against letting such groups engage in activities other than those officially designated.

According to Izvestia, Rep. Bell teamed up with Rep. Scheuer in holding what the newspaper described as "a series of meetings" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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OFF THE CAMPUS—Spanish policeman chasing students from medical faculty of Madrid University yesterday.

Mounted Madrid Police Battle 1,500 Students

By Miguel Accoa

MADRID, Jan. 17 (WF).—More than 1,500 Spanish students clashed with stick-wielding mounted policemen today in a series of pitched battles that spread from the campus of Madrid University to the streets of the city.

It was the most violent student disturbance at the strike-plagued university since 1968. Informed sources said about 40 policemen and students had been injured. The number of students arrested was put at 100.

The clashes began at the School of Medicine when the police

charged students who had planned a demonstration. The students sought to protest a university decision to expel all those in the medical school who had participated in a strike against a new seven-year course and new internship requirements. Such demonstrations are illegal in Spain.

The fighting between the police and stone-throwing students lasted for more than three hours, and soon spread to the city itself and

to nearby highways. Witnesses reported that the police had struck down several students, including young women, with their sticks.

It was reported that students had overturned at least two official cars. The last time students attacked an official vehicle, in 1969, military officials demanded that Generalissimo Francisco Franco suspend civil liberties. He complied.

Students also smashed bank windows in Madrid today and ran

Bhutto Offers Helm to Mujibur In Attempt to Reunite Pakistan

DAKKA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan said today that he is prepared to hand over power to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to restore Pakistan's unity, Radio Pakistan reported.

It said that Mr. Bhutto stated in a speech in Quetta, West Pakistan, that he had offered the Bangladesh prime minister the premiership of a united Pakistan before the sheikh was released.

● Sheikh Mujibur tells of his imprisonment, release.

after nine and one-half months' detention in West Pakistan.

"I am prepared to step aside now and hand over power to Sheikh Mujibur if that will preserve the oneness of Pakistan," Mr. Bhutto said, according to the radio.

The Pakistan president, who took over from a discredited military regime after the India-Pakistan war in December, described his statement as "a sincere offer which should be treated as such."

Sheikh Mujibur today ordered all former guerrillas to turn in their weapons within the next 10 days. Those who fail to do so will be considered lawbreakers, he said.

Reconstruction Drive

The sheikh asked the guerrillas to channel their energies toward reconstruction of the war-devastated countryside of Bangladesh.

"I am confident my heroic brothers will respond to my call in the greater interest of the country and will report within the stipulated period," Sheikh Mujibur said.

Those who will retain their weapons after this period will naturally be looked down upon with suspicion by their fellow countrymen. Re-education of weapons by anyone after this period will be considered unauthorized and illegal," he said.

Part of Sheikh Mujibur's statement was addressed to students, who had formed a self-styled Mujib-Bahini guerrilla movement and vowed that they would not lay down their arms until the sheikh was released from detention.

"All opportunities will be provided for freedom fighters to return to their studies," the sheikh said today.

Asks Leadership

He said that he hoped those who formerly were members of Pakistani military and paramilitary units would provide the leadership for the Bangladesh militia and armed forces.

In other developments, the Indian Army today began to ship to camps in India the last 5,000 of the Pakistani prisoners of war and civilians who had been interned in the large military base in Dacca.

Those leaving for the rail and



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

steamer journey to India included high-ranking civil officials of the former Pakistani provincial government here. The Bangladesh regime had indicated that it wanted to put them on trial for complicity in atrocities.

Indian military sources said

that it was up to the Bangladesh government to document charges against individuals before they would be handed over for trial.

The former East Pakistan governor, A.M. Malik, was not among those being taken to India.

Mr. Malik, a Bengali, tops the wanted list of the Bangladesh government and is being kept under Indian Army guard.

In Rawalpindi, a war-investigation commission set up by President Bhutto began operations today. It has powers to order the former president, Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, to testify but no power to get money from the government to run its business.

"We are bogged down by red tapism," said the probe's chairman, Pakistan Chief Justice Hamood Rahman, who is an East Pakistani.

He said the commission, which includes also the chief justices of the Punjab and of Sindh and Baluchistan provinces in West Pakistan, formally has started functioning but has yet to receive financial orders.

Justice Hamood said that he planned to call Gen. Yahya or his chief of staff, Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Both generals are under detention and reportedly have been moved outside Rawalpindi.

The Bhutto administration has hinted that it will put Gen. Yahya on trial after getting the commission's findings, expected in March.

NATO Council Calls Meeting

U.K. Says Malta Gap Still Is Wide

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said today the gap between Malta and Britain is still wide over the question of keeping a base on the island.

He told the House of Commons: "The British government for its part will continue in close consultation with its allies to do all they can to ensure that

a satisfactory agreement beneficial to both sides is reached.

"The process of orderly withdrawal will continue unless and until it becomes clear that such an agreement can be reached."

In new moves over the weekend, NATO allies are widely reported to have raised their offer for Malta bases.

Sir Alec told the Commons:

"The retention of British forces in Malta is nowadays in the interests of the alliance as a whole rather than of this country alone."

He noted the latest turn in negotiations—the meetings in Rome over the weekend between Malta Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and NATO secretary-general Joseph Luns. He said some progress was made and a further meeting was expected in Rome later this week.

British Settlement an Issue

Thousands of Africans Riot Around Big City in Rhodesia

GWELO, Rhodesia, Jan. 17 (Reuters).

Thousands of burning and looting Africans stormed through African townships ringing Gwelo, Rhodesia's third largest city today in the most destructive outburst of nationalist violence since the country's white minority government declared independence in 1965.

An estimated 8,000 demonstrators, apparently attempting to invade the European center of Gwelo, were finally turned back by repeated tear-gas attacks.

launched by mobile police units and police reservists, backed by heavily armed troops.

In Salisbury, the Ian Smith government blamed the Gwelo violence—and other less serious incidents in the last few days—on nationalist leaders trying to whip up African resistance to recently negotiated terms for a settlement of the independence dispute with Britain.

Hearings Postponed

A section of the British Pearce Commission, charged with testing the acceptability of the settlement terms to the Rhodesian people, was to start hearings at the Gwelo High Court building tomorrow and more demonstrations were threatened.

But tonight the two British commissioners who were to have started testing opinion in the Gwelo region announced that they had agreed to postpone the hearings at the request of the Rhodesian government.

Today in Salisbury, Prime Minister Smith met African members of Parliament and reaffirmed the government's intention to honor the settlement proposals, which contain constitutional reforms.

U.K. Laborites Protest

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A leading opposition Labor party spokesman today accused Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home of acting as a "messenger boy" for Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith.

Denis Healey, chief Labor party spokesman on foreign affairs, protested amid an angry parliamentary uproar:

"It is intolerable if Sir Alec gives Mr. Smith the right to decide whether British members of Parliament should be allowed to visit Rhodesia. If Sir Alec acts as a messenger boy, we will have to conclude he has already accepted UDI [Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence], which is what this issue is all about."

2 Cross Death Zone

GOETTINGEN, Germany, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Two East German men, 21 and 22, fled unharmed across the mine-infested demarcation line to the West early yesterday, West German customs police said today. They were not hit by shots fired by Communist border guards.

NATO Council Meeting

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (AP).—The North Atlantic Council has called a meeting for Wednesday in an attempt to put together a new offer to Malta.

A source discouraged speculation on what the new offer may be. He pointed out that the package will also include aid as well as cash rent, if for no other reason than that some member countries' budgetary regulations would not permit them to contribute to the rent.

Evacuation Continues

VALLETTA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Six British Hercules transport planes took off from Malta today with about 100 tons of military equipment as the British military withdrawal continued.

There has been no slackening in "Operation Packup." Crates of military stores were transported to the docks for loading onto freighters and throughout the island the work of stripping the military installations went on.

West Coast Dock Strike Is Resumed

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP).

Longshoremen resumed a strike at 24 West Coast ports today after negotiators failed to reach a settlement. Negotiation sessions broke off but the union said they would be resumed later.

The first orders to resume picketing came at San Francisco and Los Angeles. Long Beach harbors after an 8 a.m. deadline had expired.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, emerged from bargaining sessions that had run through the night to announce:

"The strike officially resumed at 8 a.m. this morning, although we exerted all efforts, we could not at this time try to settle it."

Mr. Bridges said the talk had been broken off but would be resumed later. He did not say when that might be.

Pickets appeared almost simultaneously shortly after 8 a.m. at ports on the San Francisco waterfront after the chief dispatcher at ILWU Local 10 told some 300 men in a hiring hall to resume picketing "and tie it up."

The Nixon administration has warned it would ask Congress to intervene and direct a settlement of any renewal of the walkout that shut ports for 100 days last year.

No Role in Decisions USAF Secretary Not Told of Raids

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr. says that he learned of the recent bombing offensive against North Vietnam while watching television.

"I am not in the operational chain of command," Mr. Seamans explained in a weekend interview. "I'm not authorizing any bombing. My job is one of men and materials."

"Where the bombing occurs is really not my decision," Mr. Seamans said. "From Christmas to New Year's I was on vacation in New England. The first thing I knew about the December raids was when I heard it on the 'Today' show."

The Air Force says that only five men, three of them military officers, are in the regular operational chain of command that selects bombing targets in Indochina: President Nixon; Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird; Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Adm. John S. McCain, commander of Pacific forces; and Gen. Creighton Abrams, U.S. field commander in Vietnam.

But there is evidence that more people have been in on past decisions on the bombing. The Pentagon papers, for instance, showed wide government participation in the selection of bombing targets during the Johnson administration—especially if hitting the targets threatened to escalate the Vietnam war.

Intense Campaign

At a news conference Dec. 16, Mr. Seamans displayed a series of charts to show that the trend of the air war "definitely downward." In five days of raids beginning Dec. 28, the Nixon administration unleashed 1,000 bombing sorties against North Vietnam, the most intensive since President Nixon took office. (A sortie is one plane flying one mission.)

A former Pentagon executive of Mr. Seamans's rank who declined to be identified, was asked about Mr. Seamans's statement that he had not been consulted about the raids.

"If I were Seamans and that happened to me," he said, "I would be highly testy."

"Technically, they can say he is not in the chain. But the secretary who supplies the planes and men ought to have a say in what they're going to be used for."

"It would not have happened to Harold Brown (former secretary of the Air Force). It's another example of how highly these things are held."

Critics of bombing, including George Ball, former under-secretary of state, have argued that the dynamics of U.S. air strategy dictate steady escalation. That is, the more the United States bombs, the more Hanoi has to defend and then the more the United States has to bomb to blow up Hanoi's defenses.

Still Vital

Mr. Seamans contended that U.S. bombing was still a vital necessity for allied operations in Indochina, making these points during the interview in his Pentagon office:

- Gen. Abrams believes that "the one military force he has over there is air power. He wants and should use air power in a very flexible way."

- The U.S. Air Force has to "stem the flow" of Hanoi's war goods down the Ho Chi Minh Trail to minimize the risks of withdrawing American troops from Vietnam.

- The Laotian government, whose forces are under attack in northern Laos, has "asked for all the support we can give them."

- Part of Hanoi's grand strategy for Laos may be to draw as much U.S. air power as possible away from the Ho Chi Minh Trail and toward the loss vital grounds of northern Laos.

The U.S. Air Force campaign in the far north of Laos is codenamed Barrel Roll and the one in the panhandle of southern Laos—threatened by the network of roads called the Ho Chi Minh Trail—is called Steel Tiger.

Mr. Seamans said that the

public does not appreciate the

care taken in the Barrel Roll bombing or the fact the Ho Chi Minh Trail is not a populated area.

He said that he had visited northern Laos and "I have seen no evidence of indiscriminate bombing."

"The travesty of justice occurs when the North Vietnamese get in there. They are rough. I have

seen no indication that the popu-

lation up there is against the United States—just the opposite." Right now, the Air Force secretary added, 90 percent of the air war in South Vietnam is being conducted by the South Vietnamese. They are also flying "over 60 percent" of the missions in Cambodia. This means that the bulk of the U.S. effort in the air is over Laos.

Replaced by New Hospital

West German Medical Vessel

Retiring From Vietnam Duty

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Jan. 17 (AP).—Scoured by rocket fragments, the West German hospital ship *Heigoland* is leaving South Vietnam after five years of humanitarian service.

The white vessel, marked with large red crosses, will sail this week from its mooring place in the Da Nang River and return to ferrying passengers between Hamburg and the island of Heigoland in the North Sea.

Indochina Air Action Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

reducing strength by 5,900 men and leaving American forces in the country at 148,000.

Fighting at Long Cheng

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 17 (AP).—Hand-to-hand fighting for control of "Skyline Ridge" overlooking the Long Cheng base in north Laos entered its third day today as entrenched North Vietnamese fought from bunkers, sources said.

A Laotian battalion attacked the ridge Saturday after the North Vietnamese took control of the critical high ground, which gives them a clear field of fire across Long Cheng Valley.

Sources said casualties have been heavy on both sides, but overall figures were not available.

Cambodian Casualties

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Cambodian Army has suffered 31,919 casualties in nearly two years of war and another 1,752 government soldiers were listed as missing, Cambodia's military operations chief said today.

Gen. Hou Hang Sin said 144,914 Communist troops had been put out of action during the same period, giving the government army a 45-to-1 killed and wounded ratio.

U.S. Indicts 23 as Drug Ring

Sending Heroin From France

(Continued from Page 1)

The French members were in their 30s and 40s, and apparently had "set out to show the old hands how to do business."

He did not rule out the possibility that Roger Delouette, a former French secret service agent now in a New Jersey jail on charges of heroin smuggling, was connected to the ring named today, but did not think it likely.

He refused to discuss the Delouette affair, other than to say it was "a judicial matter" and out of police hands.

Mr. Ingersoll is here to meet with his French counterparts under the narcotics agreement signed between the two countries 11 months ago. Since that agreement was signed, there has been considerable friction among agents of the two countries, leading to the charge by some congressmen that there was a "cold war" between France and the United States.

Mr. Ingersoll did not call it a cold war, but said he was not satisfied with either French or U.S. efforts to reduce heroin traffic. He called France the largest processing center for heroin com-

ing from Turkey, but said the

French were moving to reduce the processing in the country.

The French Interior Ministry announced today that 1,250 kilos of heroin had been seized through common action among French, American and Canadian officials over the last 11 months. The statement said that 87 traffickers had been arrested during that period.

Anthony Pelli, the head of the New York office of the Narcotics Bureau, said in a radio interview today that six of every 10 international traffickers were French.

The indictment, returned Jan. 4 and only opened today, was kept sealed until the French police had time to act on the U.S. information and round up some of the persons named.

The indictment said that the 23 defendants conspired during 1970 and 1971 to hide heroin in Bentley, Mercedes, Alfa Romeo and Cadillac automobiles that were being shipped from France either directly to the United States or through Canada.

Mr. Ingersoll said this evening that sailors had also been used to carry heroin.

American officials have been reserved about the success of international drug cooperation in recent months and Mr. Ingersoll would say only that the French-American drug agreement had gotten off to a satisfactory beginning. "Neither of us will be completely satisfied," he said, "until we have a final solution."

His French counterpart, Jacques Solier, also pointed out that European nations had begun common action, particularly among the Common Market countries and Britain, to reduce drug traffic.

U.S. Navy Suspects

Plane Hit Mt. Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy plane apparently crashed today on the slopes of Mt. Etna as it neared the end of a flight from Naples to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization base near Sigonella, U.S. officials said.

Six persons, all Navy personnel, were missing.

A ground search for the craft was carried out until darkness.

Raids Go On In N. Ireland; Violence Dips

New Prison Camp Sparks Opposition

BELFAST, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The British Army raided houses in the Belfast area again today in continuing efforts to sap the strength of the Irish Republican Army, an army spokesman said.

The raids, intensified over the past two weeks, have "quite considerably decreased IRA activity" in the British province, the spokesman said.

But in a development tonight, seven inmates suspected of being IRA guerrillas made a daring break from the prison ship H.M.S. Maidstone in Belfast harbor, overpowering guards and swimming across the harbor.

British troops sealed off the markets area near the docks where the escapees abandoned a hijacked bus. All traffic out of Belfast was halted and traffic jams began building up. Six hundred troops ringed the markets area began moving in and reports began filtering from the area of shooting. A police source said troops shot one man. No other details were immediately available.

British troops arrested 11 suspected IRA members yesterday and today. An army spokesman said more than 200 men have been detained in the past week. The violence that has wracked Northern Ireland since August, 1968, has been subsiding, the spokesman said, since the army initiated its raid-and-detain policy. "Little has happened in the last four days," the spokesman said.

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During its stay, 168,000 civilian war victims were treated in the Heigoland's wards and dockside outpatient clinics.

Capt. Rolf Pinnow and his crew of 28 will be reassigned to other ships of the West German merchant fleet. "It is always sad to leave a ship, like leaving a woman," said Capt. Pinnow, who took over the ship 10 months ago. "Women and ships need a lot of paint to look well, and both need a real man to lead them."

The West German government, with help from donations, has supported the Heigoland since it arrived in Vietnam in 1966. It docked at Saigon for nine months before moving to Da Nang.

The 180 hospital beds have always been occupied, sometimes by two patients to a bed. They have been treated by nine doctors and 23 nurses.

"We have never turned away anyone," a medical assistant said. "Although we treat only civilians, we have also provided emergency aid for soldiers on occasion."

The Heigoland was equipped for all types of surgery except brain and heart operations. Its vessel's six surgeons averaged 300 operations a month, most of them civilian war casualties.

The ship has never had more than 15 patient deaths a month. It has had a succession of 266 doctors and nurses, who volunteered for six-month contracts with the option of extending for six months more. All were limited to a year's duty in the war zone.

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Israeli troops searching Arabs in spot check in the town of Gaza yesterday.

Sheikh Tells His Story Mujibur's 9½ Months Under Death Threat

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—He kissed his weeping wife and children good-bye, telling them what they knew only too well—that he might never return. Then the West Pakistani soldiers prodded him down the stairs, hitting him from behind with their rifle butts.

He reached their jeep outside and then, in a reflex of habit and defiance, he said: "I have forgotten my pipe and tobacco. I must have my pipe and tobacco." The soldiers escorted him into the house, where his wife handed him a pipe and tobacco pouch.

He was then driven off to nine and one-half months of imprisonment by the Pakistani government for his leadership of the Bengali autonomy movement in East Pakistan, now independent Bangladesh.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, 54, thus related yesterday for the first time the story of his arrest last March 25 and imprisonment and narrow escapes from death before his release only a little over a week ago.

The sheikh said he had learned last March of a plot by the Pakistani military regime to kill him.

"Purify My People"

"Whenever I came out of the house," he said, "they were going to throw a grenade at my car and then say Bengali extremists did it and that was why the army had to move in and take action against my people. I decided I must stay in my own house and let them kill me in my own house, so that everybody would know they had killed me and my blood would purify my people."

On March 25, with reports mounting that an army crackdown against his autonomy movement was imminent, the sheikh sent his oldest son, Kamal, and his two daughters into hiding. His wife and their two other sons remained in the modest two-story house here.

At about 11:30 p.m., the West Pakistani troops attacked throughout the city. Troops outside the sheikh's residence began firing into the house between midnight and 1 a.m. The sheikh pushed his wife and the two children into his dressing room upstairs and they lay on the floor as bullets whizzed through the room.

Shortly after 1 a.m., the troops broke into the house, killing a waitress who had refused to leave, and stormed up the stairs. Sheikh Mujibur said that he pulled open the door of the dressing room and faced them, saying: "Stop shooting! Why are you shooting? If you want to shoot me, then shoot me; here I am. But why are you shooting my people and my children?"

The soldiers, who had stopped, started charging with their bayonets, but a major halted them and told the sheikh he was being arrested.

The sheikh said that he kissed each member of his family and told them: "They may kill me, but they cannot kill my people."

Ostracism For 200,000 Rape Victims

GENEVA, Jan. 17 (AP).—About 200,000 Bengali wives raped by soldiers from West Pakistan during the war are being ostracized by the Moslem communities, a church relief official reported today.

Returning from Dacca, the Rev. Kentaro Suma said at a news conference that by old tradition, no Moslem husband will take back a wife touched by another man, even if she was overpowered by force.

The new authorities of Bangladesh are trying their best to break that tradition," he said. "They tell the husbands the women were victims and must be considered national heroines. Some men have taken their spouses back home, but these are very, very few."

Mr. Suma, the World Council of Churches secretary for Asian relief, said that its commission on inter-church aid will meet here next week to discuss what can be done to help the women.

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Israelis Seize 15 Suspects in Nurse's Death

Round Up Arabs After Gaza Strip Ambush

GAZA CITY, Israel-Occupied Gaza Strip, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Israeli troops reported that 15 Arab guerrilla suspects were in custody today in the ambush that killed a Louisiana nurse and wounded a Texas minister and one of his daughters yesterday.

The suspects were rounded up at the Jebel Yusa refugee camp following the ambush outside the southern entrance on the main road through the Gaza Strip.

Israeli military authorities speculated that the attack against the American car could have been a mistake, since the guerrillas might have had trouble distinguishing it from an army vehicle in the foggy darkness.

About 50 bullets were fired at the car carrying the nurse, Marie Pate, 46, of Ringold, La., the Rev. Roy Edward Nicholas, 47, of Austin, Texas, and his three daughters.

Miss Pate suffered fatal head wounds. Mr. Nicholas was reported to have been critically injured on his legs and stomach, and Carol Beth Nicholas, 17, was treated for scratches and released.

Baggage in Middle Seat

Mr. Nicholas, administrator of the Gaza City Baptist Hospital since 1959, had put his daughters in the rear seat of the three-seater car, baggage in the middle seat, and Miss Pate in the front seat. He was driving.

"The girls were not hurt because the suitcase and my personal baggage in the middle seat absorbed the bullets," he said.

The Baptist Hospital, an 85-bed establishment for the strip's Arab refugees, closed in mourning for Miss Pate, who will be buried tomorrow.

Vatican Envoy Back From Israel

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI's assistant secretary of state returned yesterday from an unannounced visit to Israel and said he hoped Israeli authorities would look properly after the maintenance of Christian holy places.

Archbishop Giovanni Benelli told newsmen his trip was a "personal pilgrimage" marking the eighth anniversary of Pope Paul's visit to the Holy Land. He denied discussing political problems during what he called a "country call" on Justice Minister Yacov Shimshon Shapira.

It was his first visit to Israel and the first time a high-ranking Vatican diplomat has been there since 1967 when Israel seized East Jerusalem and Jordan's West Bank, where most of the holy places are located.

Izvestia Calls 3 Congressmen Subversive

(Continued from Page 1)

scribed as "conspiratorial instructions" with dissidents.

The newspaper said that on Jan. 3, while the rest of the seven-man study group, led by Rep. John Brademas, D., Ind., headed for Moscow University, Rep. Bell and Mr. Hodes stayed behind.

"It developed later that under their own 'program' they had a meeting with Polak," the newspaper said.

V.G. Polak, a former laborator head, was one of three Soviet Jews with whom the congressmen established contact, according to Izvestia. All three had been refused emigration to Israel.

Two others, Prof. Alexander Y. Lerner, a computer expert, and his son, Vladimir, were visited by Rep. Schecter. It was widely attending a dinner party at the Lerner home last Wednesday that Rep. Schecter, a Jew, was briefly detained by the police.

As for Rep. Landgrave, he was said to have scattered religious literature about surreptitiously on Jan. 12 at the entrance to the Yermolova Theater on Gorky Street adjoining the Intourist Hotel.

"Such is the balance of the nearly two-week-long stay of Schecter and company in the Soviet Union," the newspaper said. "It is, to be blunt, a negative balance unlikely to promote an expansion of cultural relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

18 Little Booklets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Rep. Landgrave said today that he gave away "18 little religious booklets" as he wandered through the shops of Moscow last week.

He said he had been assured by State Department officials before

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(Continued from Page 1)

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High Court Will Rule on Denver Bias

Desegregation Case First Outside South

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule for the first time in a school desegregation dispute involving a non-Southern city.

The court will hear arguments in the case from Denver later this term and then follow with a written decision.

The handling of integration in the city's school system has failed to satisfy either Negro parents who initiated legal action in 1969 or the local school board authorities.

The case had come to the court once before but was not accepted for review.

U.S. District Judge William E. Doyle of Denver has written four opinions in the complex case, which was before the Supreme Court about a year ago. At that time, the school board was attempting to block further changes until the high court decided a test case from Charlotte, N.C. The justices refused to order a delay.

The complaints divided their case in two parts. The first part attacked a school board action rescinding desegregation resolutions to northeast Denver schools. Judge Doyle found the board's action tended to perpetuate racial segregation and that the rescinding was therefore unconstitutional.

As to the other schools in the system, the complaint alleged that the authorities deliberately created and maintained racial and ethnic segregation in a "core" area. Judge Doyle found the allegations not true but granted relief to 12 schools on the ground that they were offering minorities an education unequal to that of whites.

In other actions, the court:

• Heard arguments for the first time on whether the death penalty should be abolished as cruel and unusual punishment. The lives of 64 men and women awaiting execution in 34 states may depend on the court's decision, to be handed down before the term ends in June.

• Agreed to decide in a Portland, Ore. case whether the constitutional right of free speech gives protesters the blanket privilege to distribute political pamphlets and conduct rallies on private business properties such as suburban shopping centers. The court ruled in 1968 that centers may not prohibit such activities directly aimed at stores or businesses at the center itself, but has never ruled whether untargeted demonstrations can be banned.

• Accepted for decision a case from North Carolina on whether a property owner is entitled to sue the government for damages caused by a bomb boom from military jet planes.

• Permitted backers of the late Joseph A. (Jack) Yablonski to participate in the government's efforts to overturn the election of United Mineworkers Union president W.A. (Tony) Boyle, but refused by a 5-to-4 vote to permit them to raise new challenges at this point in the court proceedings.

Congress Starts Session Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Congress is expected to give relatively quick approval to the devaluation of the dollar and the new U.S. foreign aid program in its winter session opening tomorrow.

White House aides expect President Nixon to emphasize his wish for partnership and cooperation with Congress when he delivers his State of the Union address to a joint session of the Senate and House on Thursday.



SPACE SIGNS—Two of the three Apollo-15 astronauts, David Scott (left) and Alfred Worden, signing autographs at Warsaw airport on Sunday night beginning five-day good-will tour. The third, James Irwin, will fly in later this week. They will meet with scientists and also address university students.

Irving Names Writer Who Helped Him

Clifford Is Called Middleman In Hughes Loan to Nixon Kin

By Wallace Turner

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The name of Clark Clifford, former Secretary of Defense, was introduced yesterday into the growing controversy over a purported autobiography of Howard Hughes.

In addition, the author who produced the manuscript has asserted that an associate also saw and talked with the reclusive Mr. Hughes.

Those developments in the dispute over the book, which will be published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. on March 7, came in interviews with the author, Clifford Irving. He has been pressed to substantiate his assertion that he met with Mr. Hughes about 100 times and tape-recorded their discussions, which form the basis of the book.

The name of Mr. Clifford, now a Washington lawyer, emerged in a transcript of an interview with Mr. Irving last night on "60 Minutes," a Columbia Broadcasting System television program. The interviewer was Mike Wallace, who had been permitted to read the original typewritten copy of the Hughes-Clifford interviews.

Nixon's Brother Involved

As a preface to one question, Mr. Wallace said that Mr. Hughes had been quoted as saying that "bribery and favors are at the root of the American political system." Then he asked about a reported loan by Mr. Hughes to M. Donald Nixon, a brother of President Nixon, in 1956.

Mr. Irving answered that the loan had been for \$200,000 and that Mr. Hughes was asked for the money.

Mr. Wallace asked who had requested the loan. Mr. Irving was not willing to supply the name, but Mr. Wallace, drawing on his reading of the manuscript, asked if it had been Clark Clifford.

"That's what Mr. Hughes says," Mr. Irving replied.

The author also said that a "quid pro quo" is described in the book. But when Mr. Wallace called Mr. Hughes a "fixer," Mr. Irving said, "I call him a man who makes very careful arrangements to see that he gets what he wants."

Mr. Wallace said that Mr. Clifford had said that he had rep-

resented Mr. Hughes since 1950 but that there was "not a grain of truth" to the statement that he had had a role in the Nixon loan.

In October, 1960, spokesmen for the Nixon family said there had been no impropriety in the loan and that charges concerning it by Drew Pearson, the columnist, were "a political smear."

It occurred just before the presidential election that Mr. Nixon lost to John F. Kennedy. Spokesmen for the Hughes Tool Co. have steadfastly denied that Mr. Hughes took part in the interviews described by Mr. Irving. Also, a voice described by the spokesmen as that of Mr. Hughes spoke to reporters by telephone Jan. 7. The voice, which the reporters were convinced was that of Mr. Hughes, said the autobiography was false.

This is the background to Mr. Irving's introduction into the controversy of the name of an associate, Richard Suskind, also an author.

Mr. Suskind's role, as described by Mr. Irving, has been known to executives at McGraw-Hill and at Life magazine, which will publish excerpts from the book, but has not been made public until now.

Mr. Suskind and Mr. Irving have been friends for some years. Mr. Suskind lives on the island of Majorca and Mr. Irving on Ibiza, both off Spain. As Mr. Irving explained it in an interview with The New York Times, he hired Mr. Suskind as a researcher for a biography of Mr. Hughes.

Later it was decided that a question-and-answer format would be used, and Mr. Irving said that he then used Mr. Suskind to transcribe some of the tapes. Mr. Irving also said that Mr. Suskind traveled with him and that, on one occasion, Mr. Suskind was "trapped in my room and was there with me when Howard came in."

In the television interview with Mr. Wallace, Mr. Irving said that Mr. Hughes, after some hesitation, at seeing Mr. Suskind, offered him a prune, which the writer said was an organic prune, and that this led to a "discussion of organic prunes and vitamins."

Other sources said that Mr. Suskind flew to New York last week to bring the original typewritten copy of the Hughes-Clifford interviews. This copy has handwriting on it that Mr. Irving says is Mr. Hughes's.

These sources, giving an example of the sort of changes made in Mr. Hughes's hand, said Mr. Suskind had typed "aviator of tricks" and that this had been altered to "aviatrix."

Pa. Hotel Fire Kills 12; Oil Burner Is Blamed

TYRONE, Pa., Jan. 17 (UPI).—Firemen used pickaxes, tons of salt and heavy road equipment in zero temperatures today in efforts to pierce 10 inches of ice covering the debris of a burned-out hotel in which 12 persons perished here in central Pennsylvania.

Workers could see four bodies under the ice as they chipped and smashed their way to the victims. Seven of the dead were members of the family that owned and operated the 75-year-old, three-story, wooden Pennsylvania House hotel.

The fire erupted when an oil furnace overheated in 10-below-zero weather yesterday. Two hotel occupants and three persons in apartments in two burned-out adjoining buildings survived the blaze.

9 Die in Mich. Fire

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 17 (UPI).—Nine persons died yesterday in a fire here that swept a home on the North Side. Two others escaped by leaping out of an upstairs window in sub-freezing weather, police said.

U.S. Airlines Said to Carry Unsafe Cargo

Violations of Rules Listed for Probers

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Radioactive materials and other hazardous substances are being carried on a regular basis by some commercial airlines in the United States, according to evidence being gathered by a congressional subcommittee.

The inquiry, by a House Government Operations subcommittee, has found about 450 apparent violations of U.S. air regulations. The 450 offenses were listed in data compiled over a six-month period by three airline pilots who gave their information to the investigators.

The evidence includes at least 20 photographs taken by the pilots as well as copies of many air-cargo billings. These documents, accompanied by pilot-written reports, detail the alleged violations.

The infractions are said to include transportation of unsafe levels of radioactive materials, principally medicines—on both passenger and cargo aircraft. The pilots also allege that pesticides, poisons and germ cultures are sometimes improperly packed or labeled, and that explosives and small arms ammunition are often mishandled.

Medical Isotopes

The investigation, headed by Rep. Jack Brooks, D., Texas, began before an incident earlier this month in which the baggage compartment of a Delta Air Lines passenger plane was contaminated by leakage of radioactive cargo. The plane carrying radioactive medical isotopes made nine passenger flights into 11 cities over the New Year's weekend. Passengers in New York, Georgia, Ohio, Florida, Texas and Illinois were advised to have their baggage examined for possible contamination.

Pilots working with Rep. Brooks's subcommittee represent the flight security subcommittee of the Air Line Pilots Association. They are Capt. H. V. Trimble of United Air Lines and James A. Eckols and Donald L. Dyer, both of Ozark Air Lines.

Capt. Trimble said in an interview that the pilots have submitted photographic evidence "convinced by very few people would believe this was occurring."

"It's not for the purpose of causing any fines or disciplinary action at any airlines," Capt. Trimble said. "The problem of hazardous cargoes is industry-wide. We need much better enforcement by federal agencies."

© Los Angeles Times

A Federal Judge Rejects Bail Plea Of Angela Davis

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A federal judge Friday turned down a plea by Angela Davis that she be released on bail. U.S. District Judge William T. Swigert ruled that the black militant murder defendant's rights were not being violated by keeping her in jail pending her trial on charges of murder.

The federal judge said the California law providing denial of bail in capital offense cases was not unreasonable. Miss Davis is charged with murder and conspiracy in the Aug. 7, 1970, outbreak of shooting in San Rafael, Calif., where a judge and three other persons were killed.

Judge Swigert also turned down Miss Davis's contention that she is being hampered in preparing her defense by being kept in jail.

His ruling cleared one of the final legal hurdles before Miss Davis's trial begins. The trial is now scheduled to start Jan. 31 in San Jose, Calif. But the defense has another court motion pending for a change of venue.

U.S. Ambassador To Malta Gets A Europe Post

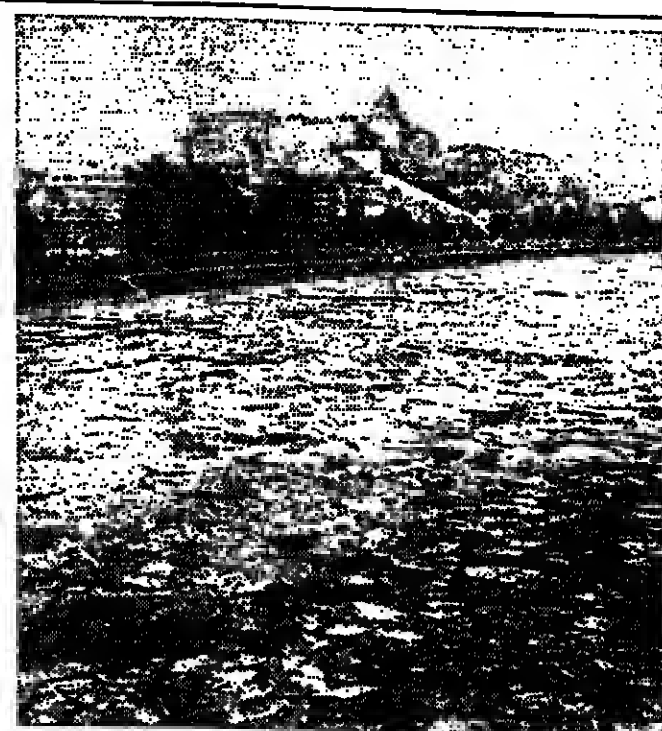
VALLETTA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A U.S. Embassy source said Saturday Ambassador John C. Pritzlaff Jr. was not fired by President Nixon but simply accepted another State Department post in Europe.

"Unfortunately," the source said, "the timing of the announcement makes it look like something else to some people."

Mr. Pritzlaff's resignation was announced Friday in Washington and the State Department said he would take up duties as special representative for commercial and business activities in Europe. The embassy source said the transfer had been under discussion since last September.

Mr. Pritzlaff had been ambassador since late 1969. The embassy said it did not know when incoming Ambassador John F. Gals, currently serving in the State Department in Washington, would arrive on Malta.

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WHITE DANUBE—It's not always blue and to prove it we see the first ice drift of winter in Budapest on Sunday. The famous castle of Buda is in background.

Anderson Case Is Probed

Nixon Tells Aides to Tighten Security and Prevent Leaks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).

President Nixon has ordered a tightening of security within the administration to prevent leaks of information similar to the publication of secret U.S. deliberations on the India-Pakistan war, the White House said today.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon wanted to "make absolutely sure that information on various segments of policy discussions does not flow from private meetings."

"We can't operate effectively when these things become public," Mr. Ziegler said.

It was the first official White House reaction to columnist Jack Anderson's recent reports that Mr. Nixon ordered a "tilt" in U.S. policy in favor of Pakistan during its two-week war with India in December.

Mr. Anderson based his columns on documents reporting on discussions within the Washington Special Action Group (WASAG) headed by Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, said excerpts taken out of context, but he did not deny their authenticity.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon has ordered an investigation to determine how Mr. Anderson obtained the documents.

"We hold the view that the American people should be kept informed of the foreign policy of this nation," Mr. Ziegler said. But he added that "subordinates of the President, in order to make recommendations to him, must be able to freely discuss the issues and options for policy... one of the purposes of WASAG is to do that."

U.K. Outlaws Air Insurance By Machines

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Instant flight insurance sold by machines has been banned from London's two international airports.

The British Airports Authority, which controls Heathrow and Gatwick fields, acted because the International Civil Aviation Organization fears that such machines could encourage sabotage. A passenger contemplating suicide, the organization said, could take out a policy just before boarding an aircraft and blowing it up in flight.

But Face Budget Cut

Sky Marshals Held Success; 539 Arrests in First Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Customs Bureau reported yesterday the Sky Marshal program is an effective deterrent to hijackings, and has resulted in 539 arrests and the seizure of thousands of weapons in the first year of operation.

The bureau issued the figures amid reports that the program will come in for a cutback in the fiscal 1973 budget that will be announced in another week.

Customs Commissioner Myles J. Ambrose said 20 arrests have been made aboard aircraft, including seven in response to hijackings in which the hijacker made himself known.

Thirteen other arrests "involved serious threats to the safety of flight," he said.

The other 519 arrests were made during pre-departure flight checks, Mr. Ambrose said. He said Sky Marshals responded to more than 50 bomb threats.

Many of those apprehended on the ground were what Mr. Ambrose called "typical hijackers"—heavily armed persons with psychiatric histories who tried to evade ground screening. He said 36,459 potentially lethal weapons, including guns, knives, grenades and tear-gas canisters, had been seized.

The program began in late 1970 after President Nixon, responding

to a wave of hijackings, ordered it into effect. Government sources said the cutback is under consideration because officials and airlines feel that the need now is to put more emphasis on ground surveillance of passengers.

Customs officials said 11 of 27 hijackings of U.S. aircraft succeeded in 1971, compared with 16 of 27 in 1970 and 33 of 40 in 1969.

Snow Blankets Much of Spain, Northern Italy

MADRID, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Snow covered much of Spain today following a weekend of heavy falls and icy temperatures.

But at Trun, on the French border at the Atlantic Ocean, regional Nordic ski championships were cancelled yesterday because of a lack of snow. Rain fell heavily.

About 1,000 travelers were stranded overnight at Nuria railway station in northern Gerona province after snow blocked tracks and roads. Mountain passes throughout most of northern Spain were closed, including Navacerrada pass north of Madrid. The capital itself was covered by a light blanket of snow. Scores of villages in the provinces of Leon, Burgos and Palencia were isolated.

Northern Italy, Too

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Snow today and the weatherman forecast more coming in the new year's first days of wintry weather. Milan, Turin, Bologna, Venice and other northern cities reported up to four inches of snow.

Strike Ties Up Canada Planes

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Air traffic controllers went on strike throughout Canada today, grounding most flights.

The walkout began as scheduled despite negotiations throughout the night in efforts to reach a settlement of the three-month-old contract dispute. Talks were expected to resume today, but the union president, J. E. Campbell, expressed concern that the government may recall Parliament to enact back-to-work legislation.

Commercial air traffic is all but shut off by the strike.

Come to the Flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important in the life of the American cowboy. Fresh country air and a good horse. The smell of breakfast steaks up in an open fire. And time to enjoy. The rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette. Wherever people smoke for flavor. You'll find the Marlboro Brand.

QUESTION:
How can a bank enable you to benefit from all advantages inherent to Real Estate revenues without any of its inconveniences?

ANSWER:
By opening a fixed deposit Account with Savings Premium

Interests payable quarterly
8% annually

Maximum amount of the Savings Premium payable at end of contract
25% OF THE INVESTED FUNDS

NET OF ALL CHARGES without any deductions Investments by installments of 5.000 FF (3 years minimum)

Anticipated reimbursement on a fixed date with 6 months' advance notice

SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS
entered on the list of Banks under No. LBM 7 (French law of June 13, 1951)
26 Boulevard MONTAIGNE-CARLO (Principality of Monaco)
Boulevard No. 302 HT, with no engagement on your part

Iran and the Gulf

There is only one indisputable fact about the region bordering the Persian Gulf, and that is its possession of 70 percent of the petroleum reserves in an energy-hungry world. This is, of course, an extremely important fact, and one that accounts for much of the complexity and dubiety affecting other aspects of the Gulf.

There is, for example, the question of the price of that petroleum, as altered by the devaluation of the American dollar and the conflicting interests engaged in the current bargaining—not only as between producing and consuming countries but within those two groups. And those conflicts involve political and strategic interests as well.

The Shah of Iran, having demonstrated at considerable cost and with much fanfare the antiquity of his throne, has been asserting dominion over the Gulf in the wake of the departing British. He opposes any "foreign presence" in the Gulf, with specific reference to the American agreement to base naval forces at Bahrain. The Shah has made some very telling points about the inability of the United States to act as "international gendarme," about the dilution of the role of the superpowers generally, and the need for recognizing the ability of local nations to assume their own responsibilities.

In all of this, the Shah would have strong backing in America. But the question remains: What local power can assure reason-

able security of transit and production in the Gulf region? Iran is probably the best suited to the role—but neither Iraq nor a number of other Arab governments accept Iranian hegemony. In fact, tension between Iraq, at the head of the Gulf, and Iran has been increasing over that very issue.

As the Shah emphasized, a grave danger to the Gulf, and to the petroleum traffic, is the possibility of guerrilla attacks from secret bases along the Gulf shores. To control this threat (which was emphasized by an incident not too long ago on the other side of the Arabian peninsula) regular naval forces controlled by a distant power are not likely to prove effective, and may even enhance the peril. But suppose there should be war between Iraq and Iran? The Shah admits his country is not yet "a formidable military power," and even if one assumes that it is in the process of becoming one, Iran might still be challenged at this time, to the enormous disruption of a trade that is essential to the Persian Gulf countries and to those whom it supplies with oil.

Perhaps American ships in Bahrain cannot insure against such a disaster. Doubtless there are better ways of meeting the problem—international guarantees of some sort. The main point now is that Iran alone cannot now be counted on to keep open the sea lanes in the Persian Gulf and that of Oman. Such a task demands cooperation.

Difficult Task in Rhodesia

A British commission has now begun its effort to ascertain whether a settlement reached in November between Britain and Rhodesia's white minority government is "acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole." It will be a delicate, difficult task, the outcome of which will have considerable bearing on the chances for peaceful evolution of white-black relations in Southern Africa as well as on Britain's international standing.

The complexity of the task can be simply stated: The commission, in effect, is a substitute for the general referendum that would seem a logical instrument for determining Rhodesian opinion on the terms of the settlement, under which black majority rule would be technically possible at some distant date if the white government kept its commitments. Rhodesia's white rulers would never have agreed to a free vote on this issue in a country where blacks outnumber whites 20 to one, and neither the present Conservative British government nor its Labor predecessor insisted on a referendum.

It will be difficult for the commission to establish credibility with black Africans. Its

chairman, three deputy chairmen and 16 additional members are all white and all British. No effort was made to make the commission multiracial by appointing non-white members from Commonwealth countries. It was selected by a government that is a party to the agreement and working hard to "sell" it—in Britain, Rhodesia and around the world.

For its travels and contacts in Rhodesia, the commission will inevitably be heavily dependent on the other party to the agreement, Prime Minister Ian Smith's white minority regime. The tribal chiefs it will consult are on Smith's payroll. The two African leaders with demonstrated mass support have been in detention for many years.

Yet Lord Pearce and his three deputy chairmen are eminent men of unquestioned integrity. They and their colleagues—mostly veterans of Britain's colonial and African service—may find ways to probe more deeply among Rhodesia's five million blacks than Smith intends or than the government that appointed them expected. Those who care deeply about Britain's reputation for fair dealing must hope so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Malta Issue

The crucial issue now is not so much the money but the terms on which the extra NATO money is to be given. Is Minto being asked to abandon his neutrality, and is he really likely to accept that? The talks could easily break down again on that point. It was hinted earlier that Minto was unwilling to let NATO use the harbor, but that he would allow the Warsaw Pact navies, which of course means the Russians.

The possible face-saver here could be an arrangement allowing for warships to call only for repairs. This is not against what NATO wants. Indeed Minto has been trying to get more repair work from several NATO countries already. On the other hand, it is unlikely that the Russians will be willing to let their warships use the harbor on that basis for reasons of security. Honor could be satisfied all round.

—From the Guardian (London).

Pessimism on the Jarring Mission

Despite worldwide political shifts, in the 11 months since the initial failure of the Jarring mission there has been hardly any alteration in the perspectives of the Middle East conflict. Its ultimate subject matter continues to be not the drawing of boundaries but the existence of Israel. When the Israelis argue that Arab enmity dates from well before the 1967 Six-Day War and that thus even an unconditional withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 would be no means guarantee secure frontiers and peaceful coexistence, their argument is based on two decades of experience. The same experience has yielded Israel's widespread skepticism toward the UN, an attitude which was confirmed and reinforced by the role of the UN in the India-Pakistan war, when the world organization was again utterly powerless in the face of armed hostilities. The preconditions for a success of the Jarring

mission have thus deteriorated further. At the moment there are no signs of a way out of the vicious circle in the Middle East.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Getting Rhodesian Opinion

When the Rhodesian settlement terms were negotiated, they tended to be greeted with triumph by white Rhodesians, and with something approaching dismay by liberal opinion in this country. Yet within a very short time, the white Rhodesians have started to take a less confident view of the situation, largely as a result of the work of the Pearce commission. It is still not clear how Lord Pearce is going to explain to the mass of the Africans terms which are highly technical and not widely understood even in Britain, let alone how he hopes to judge whether they are acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

—From the Financial Times (London).

View From Cairo

The only dominating theme which is to be found in President Sadat's speech (last week) and in all recent pronouncements out of Cairo is exasperation with American policies. For over a year, so it appears in Cairo, the Americans have kept all the threads of negotiation in their own hands. And the Egyptians, to further the peace to which they have been committed since Nasser's death, have made many concessions, short only of the concession of territory. And from all this, the only positive outcome is that Israel gets, apparently without conditions, still more of the Pharaohs whose destructive power Egyptians living in the delta know all too well. The view from Cairo is, of course, only one view of the crisis, but there can be no doubt that disenchantment there with America is complete and bitter and the demolition of Dr. Fawzi may be intended to draw pointed attention to it.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 18, 1897

PARIS—The statement made by Senator Sherman, who will be the Secretary of State in Mr. McKinley's cabinet, expressing his conviction that the United States should not interfere between Spain and the Cubans nor attempt to settle the war nor take steps towards putting upon the United States the burden of determining the nature of the struggle. In Cuba, carries with it the genuine ring of true statesmanship.

Fifty Years Ago

January 18, 1922

BERLIN—Albert Einstein, of relativity fame, has not yet decided whether to accept the invitation addressed to him by Dutch scientific circles to join an expedition to the Christmas Islands in the Pacific. Einstein is not sure whether his health will permit such a long journey. The object of the expedition is to observe the forthcoming sun eclipse and test its phenomena with Albert Einstein's theory.



'Guess What? I Learned What De Jure and De Facto Mean.'

Life and Politics

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Anyone who reflects these days on the relationship of man and earth must eventually find himself operating at two levels of awareness.

He worries about his house and his car, his income and his possessions in the usual way. He gets angry at politicians when the power fails and his air conditioner stops. He hopes his union will get that wage increase, or the company whose stock he owns will sell more of its new gadgets.

But all the time he knows that the premises of that life are false, that before long it must give way. For even a little serious thought will have made him aware that all the "progress" and "growth" of modern economic life are based on the plundering of a finite environment. And the thin crust of earth and air and water that sustains us is near its limits.

A coincidence of events last week showed how our political life deals with the unpleasant reality of environmental crisis in the same way, by operating in separate compartments.

In London, 33 distinguished scientists supported a "Blueprint for Survival" to avoid ecological catastrophe in our children's lifetimes, if not ours. Instead of industrialization and growth, it said, we must move toward a "stable society" with limits on population and the use of resources. We must learn to think of everything we do in terms of effects on the environment.

In the same week it became known that the Stockholm Conference on the Environment, long planned for next June as the first great worldwide event of its kind, was in danger of foundering on a diplomatic issue. At the insistence of West Germany and its allies, East Germany was being excluded—and the Soviet bloc therefore threatening to stay away. And this exclusion despite the fact that East Germany is a major industrial power and is likely to be a UN member by the time of the conference.

Crisis Coming

"Diplomacy against biology," one scientist said. "It is absurd." He might better have said: politics against life.

Politicians are like the rest of us enlarged. They underestimate, or perhaps they hide from, the gravity of the ecological crisis and the speed with which it is coming. They think with this pollution or that, they pass a useful law, but they do not face the essential truth that a revolution of attitudes is needed.

The Ecologist, a British magazine, published the "Blueprint for Survival." First it set out the reasons for urgency. For example, resources are running out under the pressures of exponential growth. Ecological demand will multiply by a factor of 32 over the next 60 years at present growth rates. Can anyone imagine the earth meeting such a requirement? Even if we stop population growth completely in developed countries in 30 years, and the rest of the world in 70, world population will stabilize at more than four times present numbers. One may argue over this figure or that, but it is impossible to resist the conclusion that a crisis is coming.

The blueprint proposed an integrated program to meet the crisis. It rested on a call for

abandonment of some basic human ideas: the instinct for fertility, the worship of economic growth, the tendency of our culture to become more industrialized, urbanized, centralized.

Those are demands for the most immense changes in human attitudes. Consider the matter of "growth" alone: How easy is it to imagine politicians giving up their promises of faster growth and higher incomes and heavier investments, and instead promising work for all at lower levels of income and productivity and investment and resource-use? But that is a minimum part of the necessary future.

To the Brink

Barry Commoner, in his new book "The Closing Circle," puts it honestly and in moving words: "The world is being carried to the brink of ecological disaster not by a singular fault, which some clever scheme can correct, but by the phalanx of powerful economic, political and social forces that constitute the march of history. Anyone who proposes

to cure the environmental crisis undertakes thereby to change the course of history."

What makes "The Closing Circle" such an impressive book is that Commoner rejects pessimism. He does so not by fleeing from reality, or by responding to facts with despair, but by thinking in hard terms of what has to be done. He says calmly and quietly, for example, that over the next generation the United States must spend more than \$40 billion annually on ecological reconstruction. That would mean almost all of our capital investment.

Can it conceivably be done? If we begin to think about it, begin to read the newspaper stories and the blueprints and the books, a sated and weary society might even welcome the challenge. Commoner would say that America, richest and also most inventive of countries, offers the world the best hope. The first step is for politicians to take the issue seriously: the whole problem, the philosophical challenge. Who will begin?

Letters

Angela Davis

Your editorial of Dec. 28 "The Trials of Angela Davis" continues to gnaw at me. Despite the editorial's contention, there are those who doubt that Angela Davis can receive a fair trial in suburban, white, essentially conservative San Jose, Calif. The fact that San Jose elected a Japanese-American mayor and promises of have occurred hung juries and acquittals of Black Panthers elsewhere fails to give me the serene confidence which you enjoy that justice will prevail in this case.

As a female and an intellectual, Miss Davis starts from behind. She is black. Far worse, she is an avowed Communist and associated with the Black Panther movement. She has also been a greatly publicized fugitive (from justice). Accused, under California law, of any part in the Marin County shoot-out (providing the guns), she is automatically held equally responsible for the kidnapping and murder (s)—and, convicted, pays the same price as if she had committed these crimes.

There are just too many categories about which there exists strong feeling in the United States at this moment. I hope I am mistaken but the odds, I suspect, are against justice for Angela Davis in San Jose.

FRISCOLLA HUNTINGTON, Sellans, France.

Quick to Praise

Tom Wicker is quick to praise as a public service the actions of the unknown individual responsible for divulging information on American policy during the recent Indo-Pakistani war (NYT, Jan. 5). The fact that Mr. Wicker disagrees with that policy seems central to his subjective judgment about the worthiness of these actions.

It does not require any greatness to sell out in a fit of pique when one's own convictions are

at variance with the information which guides an administrative policy. Nor is it necessarily praiseworthy to do so, even if disguised as an effort to keep the public informed. Intellectual arrogance tells Mr. Wicker that he knows more about recent events in the subcontinent and their causes than the administration; therefore those who support Mr. Wicker's views are noble, and those who favor other courses are "inept." Somehow, Mr. Wicker concludes, we would have been better off—and it would have been more honest—if we had sat out the Indo-Pakistani war, letting the chips fall where they may, after we had been unwilling or unable to take steps earlier to stop it from happening.

What Mr. Wicker should be saying, if he feels so strongly about the executive branch's abuse of foreign policy-making prerogatives, is that the Constitution should be amended. This is the way to rectify the grievances which seem to have made Mr. Wicker such a bitter, vindictive commentator, not the publication of documents (however lucrative a business it has become) which reveal the thoughts and private discussions of elected officials whom Mr. Wicker and his colleagues happen not to admire.

NORBERT GARRETT, Amman.

Old Tricks

Sen. Muskie's announcement of his Democratic candidacy for president lacked color, forcefulness and strength in his vain effort to develop any real issues for the 1972 election. The Democrats seem to be up to the same old trick, crying about solutions to problems they create—war, inflation, unbalanced economy, etc. Just look at the record under which administration the major wars have started. It doesn't take long for any thinking American to recall the impact the Kennedy and Johnson administrations had on the war in Vietnam, deficit government

Crisis in Yugoslavia—II

A 'Prague Psychosis' In Unhappy Zagreb

By Dan Morgan

ZAGREB—The sun has broken through exactly once in this Croatian capital since mid-December.

Otherwise, fog and gray clouds have hung over the cathedrals, university buildings and Vienna-style coffee houses, perfectly fitting the somber political mood.

A melancholy "Prague psychosis" has taken hold after President Tito started a purge of leaders, who many Croats thought embodied their longing for a regime representing Croat national interests.

After December demonstrations, discipline in Zagreb has been rapidly restored through a wave of resignations, press attacks on "counter-revolutionaries," arrests, and plainclothesmen around university buildings. But somebody has scrawled "Hailas" (Greeces) on a wall, and a young lawyer with a good job says he is considering emigrating.

Vantage Point

From this vantage point it is not easy to see how the Yugoslav ideal of voluntary union of diverse nations, always dependent on a satisfactory balance between Serbs and Croats, can be reconstructed.

The abject self-criticism by Mrs. Savka Dabčević-Kučar, the party leader, and her protégés has only raised all the old Croat suspicions of persecution by the Serbs and the central government in Belgrade. It may take a long time for the scars to disappear. A Croat himself, Tito was thought of here before December as the greatest patron of national rights.

More serious still is the setback in finding a formula for taking the emotion out of Serb-Croat relations.

"The meaning of this," said a Belgrade professor, "is that we have failed to build a society."

That point has begun to sink in at Belgrade, after an initial upsurge of gratitude at the demise of the Croat "nationalists."

"After all," said a journalist in the Yugoslav capital, "it is younger Serbs, not Tito, who are going to have to live with the Croats for the next 40 years."

Diverse Currents

Among the diverse currents that have been flourishing under the now faded banner of the Croat "Narodni Pokret" (national movement) are aspirations for democratization. During 1970 to 1971, when the movement gained steam, press freedoms increased, the party showed more openness to Catholics and non-Communists, and a reconciliation with non-extreme elements among Croats abroad had begun.

In that respect it aroused genuine hopes among Catholics and intellectuals for better opportunities, and university graduates cancelled plans to seek jobs abroad, seeking an economic modernization and upsurge at home.

To what extent the democratic reforms being implemented in Croatia worried Tito is not known. What is apparent is that Tito and his advisers had become con-

vinced that separatist and even racist forces had latched onto the national euphoria.

Serbs living in the Croatian part of the Adriatic coast this summer received threatening telephone calls. And some student leaders at Zagreb University called for a purification of the university of all but those who were spiritually Croat—which implicitly suggested that more than 100 Serb and Jewish faculty members should be expelled.

Mrs. Dabčević-Kučar's party leadership appeared unable to calm these voices even after much had been done to right these old imbalances.

Not Fast Enough

Tito himself had become the champion of economic decentralization, and had largely accepted the sharp attack on centralism that was launched by Mrs. Dabčević-Kučar and her associates at the 10th plenum of the Communist party in January, 1970. Constitutional amendments pushed through by Tito this summer gave much more economic powers to regional capitals.

However, the power was not being shifted fast enough for the militants.

The core of the militant student leadership at Zagreb University whose strike in November and December apparently pushed Tito beyond the brink came from the Yugoslav Appalachia. This is the mountainous, underdeveloped region of Croatia and Herzegovina, inhabited by unemployed men, and peasants and mountaineers embittered by lack of social security pensions. It is also an area where primitive ethnic hatreds abound.

However, the appearance at the December demonstrations of members of the Zagreb "new left" (who were ousted by the student nationalist wing at the university last April) suggested that the protests had a wide spectrum of support.

Before Tito's action in December, one Croat intellectual said: "As long as the old man is around, nothing will change very much. But after that, things will change very rapidly."

"It is possible to imagine the idea of a Croatia within a federal Yugoslavia, but in practice, it is more difficult. What is to be the tie?"

Thus, the Croatian party found itself forced to compromise on orthodox Marxism by espousing the national movement. This was unacceptable to some members of the Croat party, who put Yugoslav unity above all else.

But except for the expulsion of two university lecturers from the party last July (both of whom are now under arrest), Mrs. Dabčević-Kučar's leadership refused to use the "iron broom."

Today, however, it is Tito who is wielding an iron broom, as he promised in December, against Mrs. Dabčević-Kučar and her liberal protégés.

Sweeping Out

In sweeping out Mrs. Dabčević-Kučar and the youthful people's tribune, Miro Tripalo, the Belgrade regime has cracked down on both the good and bad currents that their movement had spawned.

It has also raised the question whether the Titoist policy of allowing a little bit of nationalism as a vent, inside a loosely knit Yugoslav federation, can be carried through.

This policy has been bound up closely with the democratization of Yugoslavia since 1952, with the establishment of workers' control over the factories, with the economic reforms, with decentralization of the economy and with the 1960 ouster of Serb nationalist Aleksandar Rankovic (on which the Croat leadership cooperated).

In short, most of the unique qualities of the Yugoslav Communist experiment, on which Tito's own tremendous prestige and reputation rest, seem less secure than they did before the December coup against the Croats.

Super Santa Claus

The proposal of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., for a monthly federal payment to all Americans (NYT, Dec. 26-28) surely must be the proudest of a super Santa Claus politician trying to buy votes.

If such condescending taxation and "redistribution of wealth" is ever adopted it will most certainly cause many ambitious and talented people to decide to leave the "good old U.S.A."

What has been will Sen. McGovern and up with? Q.E.D.—the people, and companies, that have left the city and state of New York to the fiscal policies of John Lindsay and Nelson Rockefeller.

R.D. LONGWISH, Algarve, Portugal.

News Analysis

Again Italy Begins the Ritual Of Searching for a Premier

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Jan. 17 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone, the witty Neapolitan who has just moved into the baroque grandeur of the Quirinale Palace, set out today on a laborious search for the new premier of Italy's 584 government since the fall of fascism.

The procedure, as stylized as classical ballet, patiently bores most Italians.

Yet the ritual of formal consultations with political leaders and elder statesmen—some 40 of them—is an important part of the machinery for procrastination that provides a semblance of

Congressman Faults U.S. on Spain Policy

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Official U.S. support for the Spanish regime and neglect of the Spanish democratic opposition was sharply criticized today by the chairman of the House foreign affairs subcommittee on Europe.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, who heads the subcommittee, said he hoped to hold new hearings on U.S. policy toward Spain after his return to Washington.

One useful purpose for such hearings, he said, would be "to get us to make a formal statement of interest in democratic development in Spain."

Rep. Rosenthal, a Democrat, and five other members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee are completing a three-day visit here.

Under Ambassador Robert Hill, who represented President Nixon here until his departure last week to take part in the Republican presidential campaign, the United States sent a steady stream of high-level visitors—the President, the Vice-President and all but two members of the cabinet—to call on Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the chief of state. At the same time, Mr. Hill, saying that he did not want to interfere in Spain's internal affairs, cut down on high-level embassy contacts with the opposition.

In an interview today, Rep. Rosenthal and Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn., said the conspicuous demonstrations of support given by the Nixon administration to the Spanish regime amounted in themselves to interference.

Rep. Rosenthal said that since the ambassadorship of Robert Woodward and Angier Biddle Duke, two former ambassadors to Spain, "the embassy has not opened its doors or its mind to the opposition."

"Like the Greek regime," he said, "the Spanish regime is able to tell the world we welcome their policy."

Rep. Rosenthal and Rep. Fraser led the successful congressional fight last year to restrict U.S. aid to the Greek regime.

The congressmen met Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, officials of the Foreign Ministry and the supreme general staff, and members of the U.S. Embassy and the American military mission. In addition, Reps. Rosenthal and Fraser arranged meetings with students, professors and members of the opposition. It was the first time in recent years that a congressional group had made such contacts in Spain.

Greek in France To See Weapons

PARIS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Greek Air Force chief of staff Gen. Demetrios Kostas arrived here today, the latest visitor on a rapidly widening list of foreign officials invited to see—and buy—French weapons.

Expressing the "admiration" of the Greek military for France's arms technology, Gen. Kostas began inspecting French arsenals and bases. Last week France showed its latest naval products to the Spanish navy minister, Adm. Adolfo Sotomayor.

Missions from Saudi Arabia and Australia also discussed arms contracts here earlier this month.

Briton, 72, Faces Possible Charge Of Murder Over Book He Wrote

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Parliamentarian Arthur Lewis said today he would try to have a British author charged with attempted murder on the strength of the author's own writings.

Mr. Lewis said the author, Beverley Nichols, 72, admits in a forthcoming autobiography, entitled "Father Figure," that he made three attempts to kill his father, a retired solicitor who died of natural causes 30 years ago at the age of 63.

The autobiography is said to disclose that Mr. Nichols once tried to take his father's life by dissolving aspirin in a bowl of broth, and later tried crushing him with a garden roller as he lay drunk. Another time he administered sleeping pills, again unsuccessfully.

Mr. Nichols said his father was an alcoholic who was cruel to the author's mother. He said he finally decided that his father was indestructible and so gave up trying to kill him.

Mr. Lewis, a Labor MP, said he will ask Attorney General Sir Peter Rawlinson to take proceedings—not to have Mr. Nichols imprisoned but, if found guilty, to be put on probation.

He said it was amazing to have a man "confessing and giving details of how he tried to do it."

Mr. Nichols, author of dozens of novels, created a stir between the two world wars with publication of his anti-war book, "Cry Havoc."

May Last for Weeks

Now, the president's first significant task will consist in presiding at the minute-like proceedings of another government crisis that may last for weeks, leaving the business of running Italy to the bureaucracy.

In the present procrastination stage, Mr. Leone sees his visitors at hourly intervals to receive advice that he could get with a few telephone calls.

At the end of the ceremonial talks, probably on Saturday, the head of state will announce his choice of a premier-designate.

As likely as not, the nod will go to the outgoing premier, Emilio Colombo, who resigned Saturday after 17 months in office, an unusually long period as Italian governments go.

Should Mr. Colombo fall in an effort to shore up again the center-left coalition that just collapsed, Mr. Leone would have to nominate another candidate for the premiership after another round of consultations, that is.

The press and the state radio and television network, which tell the nation much more about the comings and goings at the Quirinale than it cares to know, keep calling them "constitutional consultations."

Actually, the constitution of 1948 tersely provides that "the president of the republic names the president of the council of ministers," or premier, but does not say that the head of state must hear 40 notables before making up his mind.

However, since the beginnings of the Italian republic 25 years ago the formal consultations have become a tradition. This resumed a usage observed by the Savoy kings before fascism, and copied the practice employed in France during government crises before the Fifth Republic broadened the powers of the presidency.

In Italy, the ceremonial consultations during each of the frequent government crises—on the average, one in less than 10 months—tend to become more tedious as the list of notables lengthens.

Among others, the head of state is now receiving advice on how to solve the government crisis from the surviving predecessors, the present and former speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, former premiers and the parliamentary floor leaders and national secretaries of Italy's nine major parties.

Mr. Swinerton persuaded Barrie, with some difficulty, to write a preface and "The Young Visitor" was published in 1919.

Mr. Swinerton remembered Miss Ashford later as "a gentle little thing, very shy, giggling and tremendously excited at the thought of being published."

The work was an instant success, but many people thought Barrie himself must have been the real author.

A woman journalist chased Mr. Swinerton down a London street shouting, "Did he or did she?"

Mr. Swinerton revealed that the family would have preferred him to publish another book called "The Jealous Governor," which had been written by Miss Ashford's sister, Angela, when she was a child.

He refused because the appearance simultaneously of the two books might strain public credulity too far.

Miss Ashford never had another literary success and gave up her writing career in 1924, when she was 13.

W. E. B. Swinerton, 70, former president of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball club, died Saturday here.

Mr. Swinerton became the Pirates' chief executive in 1923 on the death of the club's founder, his father-in-law, Barney Dreyfus, and served for 15 years.

Dr. Philip E. Mosely, 56, who was responsible for the planning of post-World War II settlements and who was one of the country's leading experts on the Soviet Union, has died at his home here.

A founder and former director of the Russian Institute at Columbia University, Dr. Mosely spent most of his career as an academician, frequently doing historical, political and social research in Russia.

At the time of his death Thursday, he was director of the European Institute at Columbia, Adlai Stevenson professor of international relations at Columbia and associate dean of the faculty of international affairs in charge of research.

After receiving undergraduate and doctoral degrees from Harvard, Dr. Mosely did research in Moscow and in the Balkans and taught at Union College and Princeton and Cornell Universities before starting his service with the State Department in 1942.

He served as an adviser to Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Moscow Conference in 1943 and as a member of the U.S. delegation to the European Advisory Commission in London and the Potsdam Conference in the next two years.

As an adviser to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, he took part in the Council of Foreign Ministers meetings in London and in Paris in 1945 and 1946 and was also the U.S. representative on the commission for the investigation of the Yugoslav-Italian boundary in 1946.



Two of many drums of chemicals washed up on England's southwest coastline.

Obituaries

Daisy Ashford, 90, Reputed English Child Authoress

NORWICH, England, Jan. 17 (AP).—Best-selling authoress Daisy Ashford, 90, who wrote a book rated by James Barrie as a masterpiece when she was only nine, died here Saturday.

Her book, "The Young Visitors," a high-society romance seen through the nursery keyhole, caused a sensation when it was published just after World War I, when Miss Ashford was 37.

It has sold more than half a million copies and is still in print, prompting its writer, who bought a farm on the proceeds, to observe once: "I like fresh air—and royalties."

The book's charm lay in its child's account of Victorian England's middle-class manners and snoberies and its endearing original spelling.

Miss Ashford had one of her characters remark: "I am paralytic to ladies if they are nice, I suppose it is my nature. I am not quite a gentleman, but you would hardly notice it."

The manuscript remained with the family until a friend sent it to literary critic Frank Swinerton, who was working as a reader for a publishing house.

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American Woman, Firemen Meet Atop Pantheon in Rome

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—Firemen and police rushed to the ancient Pantheon yesterday and clambered up a firetruck's tower to retrieve an American woman they thought wanted to commit suicide.

The young woman, Lisa Barkley, 20, of Pennsylvania, had gained the cupola of the monument in central Rome by scaling scaffolding at the Pantheon's rear, put there for restoration work.

First news reports said the firemen "surprised" Miss Barkley by sneaking up behind her and "immobilized" her before she could leap.

The Pennsylvania girl was hustled into an ambulance and taken to a psychiatric clinic. There she finally found someone who understood English well enough for her to explain that she was an architecture student and had only wanted "a closer look" at the Pantheon's dome.

Allende Foes Victorious in Chilean Votes

Opposition Sees 'Warning' to Him

SANTIAGO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Opponents of President Salvador Allende triumphed in two congressional elections yesterday.

The outcome was interpreted as a "warning" to the government by opposition politicians.

The opposition whipped Popular Unity candidates in the races for senator from the states of O'Higgins and Colchagua and the Chamber of Deputies in Linares to climax a bitter campaign in the mining and agricultural areas south of Santiago.

The defeat strengthened the opposition control of Congress. The Allende coalition of Socialists, Communists and left splinter groups holds 66 of 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 23 of 50 in the Senate.

"End to the Excesses" Christian Democrat party is the largest opposition bloc, said the defeat "signify a call for an end to the excesses of the government. At stake are the methods and policies the Popular Unity is trying to impose on the nation. It is a warning the government can't neglect."

Sen. Carlos Altamirano, secretary-general of the Socialist party, the most powerful party within the Allende coalition, said the government had no intention of abandoning its programs. "We will continue the battle," he said.

Mr. Allende, the hemisphere's only freely-elected Marxist president, had said before the voting that the elections could be interpreted as an indication of the electorate's acceptance of the policies of his 14-month-old government.

Voters in the tri-state area appeared to object to the governing coalition's agrarian reform policy. Landowners claim their property has been seized with the tacit support of the government.

Farmers Deplore Squeeze At the same time, small farmers argue that they have been caught in a squeeze between rigid price controls on agricultural products and wage boosts for factory and office workers.

The victory margin in both elections surprised Mr. Allende's opponents, who had privately predicted very close races.

Christian Democrat Rafael Moreno defeated the Popular Unity's Hector Olivares, 77,614 votes to 68,236, to win the Senate seat.

Nationalist Rafael Diaz beat the Allende coalition's Marie Elana Mayr, 29,891 votes to 24,175, for election to the Chamber of Deputies.

Both seats were previously held by the parties that won them yesterday.

U.K. Blowing Up Chemical Drums Floating Ashore

FENZANCE, England, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Royal Navy bomb disposal squads today began blowing up 100 drums containing toxic chemicals that floated ashore in Cornwall, in southern England.

Residents in the area said substances leaking from some of the drums caused them ill-effects.

"Everyone who went near it complained that it caused their tongue to dry up and feel as if it was swelling. Their skin developed a prickly itchy sensation and their eyes started to water," said Michael Eustis.

The Union Carbide Company in Belgium told the British government the drums were from the Spanish ship Germania that sank near the Channel Islands Dec. 21.

The company had a consignment of over 200 barrels of chemicals on the ship, and some of them were "extremely dangerous," a company spokesman said.

In London, the Department of Trade and Industry said the vessel carried 897 drums of chemicals, including ethyl acetate, an inflammable solvent which gives off poisonous fumes.

Condolences From Spain

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sophie of Spain paid a 90-minute flying visit to Amleborg palace today and offered condolences on the death of King Frederick IX, the royal court said.

The couple met with Queen Mother Ingrid and newly-crowned Queen Margrethe II.

Woman MP Talks of 'Brothels'

'Female Therapists' to Help Male Impotence Are Disputed

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—It seemed more than a question of semantics.

The doctor said the women volunteers were "female therapists" assisting in a medical experiment to help cure male impotency.

The member of Parliament said the experiment looked more like "a brothel run on quasi medical lines" and called for a government investigation.

At issue was a remark by Dr. Martin Cole in an interview last week that his Institute for Sex Education and Research in Birmingham used women therapists to help solve male sex problems.

"We are trying to relieve the distress," Dr. Cole said. "The only realistic way to help these people is to provide surrogate partners, or female therapists as we call them."

"In this way one continues the treatment beyond the confines of the consulting room."

Dr. Cole, whose film "Growing Up" caused a national controversy last spring because it showed a young woman teacher masturbating, said 10 women volunteers assisted at his clinic.

He said none were prostitutes and that all were "personal acquaintances."

Mrs. Jill Knight, Conservative member of Parliament and a frequent champion of women's rights, was not assuaged.

"I have been told that the women are not trained in medicine, sociology or psychology," she said. "It is degrading for a woman to be used in this way."

"What really grabs me over this is the women's point of view," she said. "Apart from

Total Logic Mobility Made Easy, Or, a Guide to Technological Talk

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Enfield College in London is offering a guide in how to talk technology and sound as if you know what it means.

The guide for students was devised by the college's industrial liaison center to spoof the language of the technocrats across the corridor in the computer department. The center's chief, Bill Favager, and two collaborators said that their "verbal one-upmanship guide" consists of 30 key nouns and adjectives that can be arranged in various combinations.

The words, in three sections, are:

- A—Integrated, total, systemized, parallel, functional, responsive, optical, synchronized, compatible, balanced;
- B—Management, organization, monitored, reciprocal, digital, logic, transitional, incremental, third generation, policy;
- C—Options, flexibility, capability, mobility, programming, concept, time-phases, projection hardware, contingency.

Mr. Favager said: "Take any word from the first section, combine it with any word in the second column then add any word in the third column. Few listeners will admit ignorance of the impressive sounding result."

When a technocrat uses a phrase like "systemized reciprocal mobility," Mr. Favager said, "even the most technologically untrained layman can riposte with something like 'integrated incremental time-phases.'"

Ransom Frees Paris Girl, 10, Abducted by 'Devil's Agents'

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A 10-year-old girl said today that she was kidnapped because she was Saturday and the hands were closed. He raised 139,000 francs from friends.

The police wrote down the numbers of the banknotes. A policeman was watching but did not intervene when the ransom was collected outside a subway station in the north of Paris last night. An hour later Charlotte was released.

Charlotte Berset was speaking to reporters after her weekend in the hands of two men who seized her Saturday morning as she set out for school from her home on the fashionable Avenue Foch. She was freed 36 hours later, after her parents paid a ransom of 139,000 francs.

"You'll Be Sorry" Charlotte's face was bruised when she was reunited with her parents last night. She said that she had been hit by one of the kidnappers when they forced her into the car. Her only meal was a ham sandwich on Saturday night.

She told her kidnappers as they drove her to an unknown place in the countryside outside the capital: "You'll be sorry for this when you end up in hell."

"We don't give a damn, we're already in league with the devil," she quoted one of them as replying.

Charlotte was apparently the first child the men spotted in the area, since they had to ask her name and telephone number.

Her father, an industrialist, said he was "in a terrible panic."

Belgium, Netherlands Joined by Expressway

ANTWERP, Belgium, Jan. 17 (AP).—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and King Baudouin of the Belgians today rode 60 kilometers in a bus to inaugurate the first expressway between their countries—an Antwerp-Breda stretch which will be part of the future E-10 European motorway linking Paris and Groningen, in the northern section of the Netherlands. The monarchs rode from Antwerp to Breda, where they lunched.

The road opened today completes a highway link between Antwerp and The Hague and Amsterdam. It also makes possible expressway liaison, via the E-3 European motorway, to Lille in France, via Ghent in Belgium. The Belgian part of E-10—Antwerp to Brussels and Mons—is to be completed in 1972.

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ITALIAN COUTURE Shows Open on Low Note

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The Rome couture spring and summer collections have opened on a low, pessimistic note.

Some 24 houses are showing. A spokesman for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade confirmed this morning that the government had to step in at the last minute and shell out 80 million lire to help the designers go ahead with the show. But in the sad state of couture today, 80 million lire is a drop of water in the ocean.

Forquet, once a glamorous name, is calling it a day and going to another and completely different field: interior decorating. Fabiani, whose talent as a painter is now established, said that "things are very difficult indeed," and that he wouldn't mind withdrawing from couture too. "Maybe not right now. But in a year maybe. If the world doesn't change, we'll have to change."

Antonelli is dropping couture and sticking to ready-to-wear only and so is Fontana, a house which was ridden with labor problems. Carone is in the same fix and, in what looks like an afterthought, will show a few cocktail dresses. If anybody is interested. Up to ten days ago, a confused Heinz Riva was not

sure whether he would show or not. He is finally coming up with 40 dresses and that's it.

For the first time in the history of Rome couture, SNIA Viscosa, a powerful fiber firm, withdrew the fabric allowances to couture houses "because it simply wasn't worth our while," a spokesman said. SNIA's contribution now consists of 35 million lire, which, together with another 35 million lire from Lana Rossa, keeps the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana from falling apart. Things are so shaky that the secretary of the camera nazionale flatly refused to answer questions this morning.

Fabric manufacturers are trying to help by giving 40 million lire but on one condition: That the designers use a certain set of colors which this season should be orange, beige and turquoise.

Actually, if it were not for Valentino, one wonders if there would be a Roman couture today. The other strong name is Milla Schon, who does quite well with rich Milanese ladies in a mother-of-pearl style. Gallitane remains aloof thanks to her ready-to-wear and her cosmetics line. But Princess Gallitane has indicated,

Tiziani labels this ensemble a tennis dress. The white pique skirt is detachable.



time and time again, that it was too much of a financial as well as a physical strain to produce four collections a year.

The dollar devaluation, coming on top of labor problems and late

fabric deliveries, hasn't helped any. The foreign attendance this season also indicates that the January showings may well go under next year simply because summer collections never generated much interest anyhow.

U.S. Buyers

The American store buyers consist of Ohrbach's, Saks Fifth Avenue and Lord and Taylor. Where once you had dozens of manufacturers, you now have only one, David Zelnick (of Zelnick-Mattli) who calls himself "the last of the Mohicans."

Couture, these days, tends to go back to serving private customers rather than producing blinding headlines.

Tiziani, who has a good following in New York and Palm Beach, does quite well. "But I have to go after my customers," he said. "It's not like the old days. You cannot sit here and wait for them to come."

The collection he showed this morning was pretty, safe and highly commercial. "He'll do quite well with it," said Sydney Gittler of Ohrbach's.

Mr. Gittler liked the 7/8 coats Tiziani showed as well as the dolman-sleeved dresses.

Tiziani makes no bones about concentrating on private customers. "They don't want revolutionary clothes," he said. "All they want is nice, pretty clothes and that's what I try to give them."

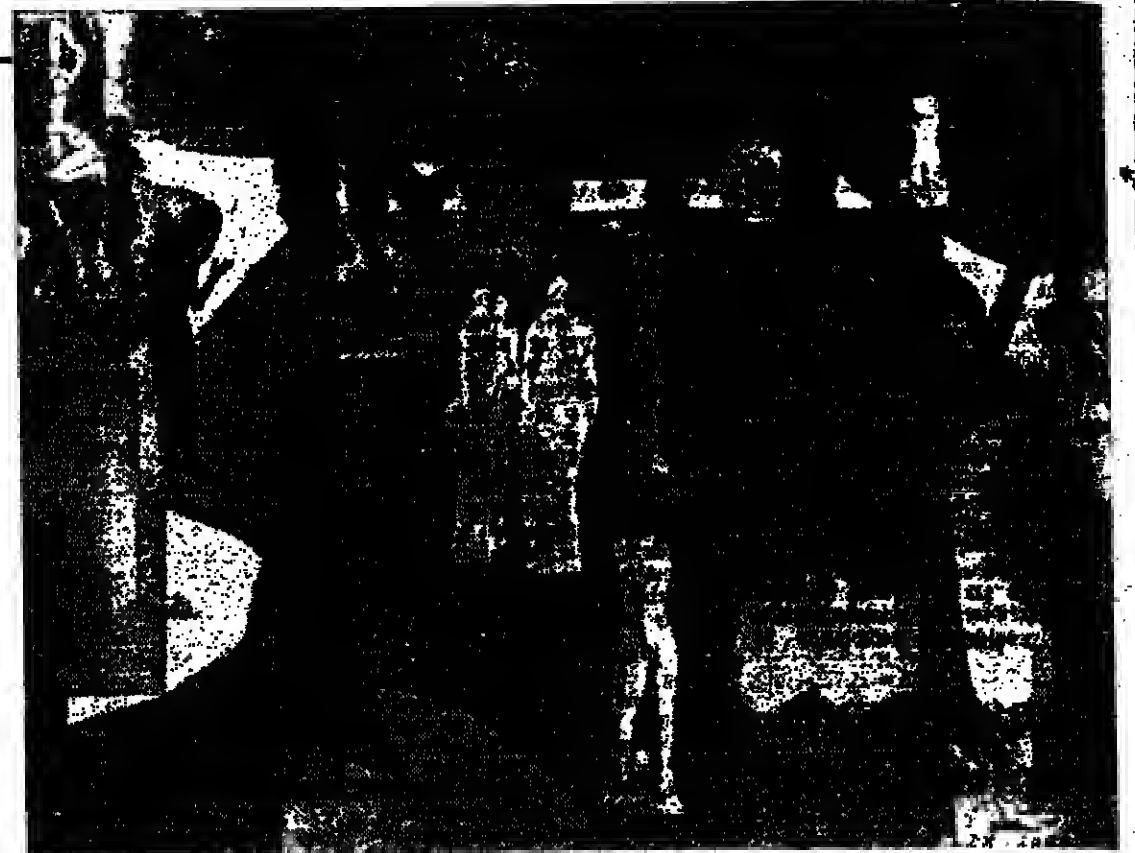
Around London Galleries

Jamie Boyd, Drian Galleries 5/7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London W2, to Jan. 22.

Jamie Boyd, one of the young generation of the Australian artist family (every Boyd seems to be born brush or burin in hand) shows an extremely interesting range of oils, pastels, and etchings. The oils are somewhat uneven, though there is a strange and disquieting "Landscape With Church Spire" which is quite masterly. The etchings demonstrate an agreeably quickish sense of humor, including a tiger about to give a concert, sharpening his claws as cats do, upon one of the legs of the concert grand, and a zebra in the bush with his leg stuck in a TV set.

Movement, Kucy Milton Gallery, 125 Notting Hill Gate, London W11, to Feb. 1.

Variations on the theme of movement by five young British artists is the latest and liveliest contribution to the art scene by this extremely lively gallery. All five are enterprising in outlook and concept, a fact reflected in their previous activities. Richard Allen, for example, besides studying in two English art schools, traveled in Italy and India, and now teaches a collage of art, printing and architecture. Robert Browning, at present doing research on the relationship of color, light and movement, trained in electronics and aerodynamics. Chris Jennings, youngest of the five (born 1949) worked with Leonelli and Jaxx on a lights and kinetics environment entitled "Continuum." Roger Leigh is an architect and civic designer, sometimes landscape scholar at Harvard, later assistant to Dame Barbara Hepworth, before becoming a sculptor in his own right. Jeffrey Steele is an abstract painter at one time preoccupied with geometry. These



"Battersea Park," a collage by Bassett at the Archer Gallery, London.

multifarious activities have clearly influenced the directions and dimensions that the work of these five is now taking.

Bassett - Painter/Underwood - Draftsman, The Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton St., London W1, to Jan. 20.

Bassett was one of two British painters to be invited to represent Britain in the Paris Salons du Temps Present of 1968 and 1969 and he is among the few British to have a large canvas in the Paris Musée d'Art Moderne. In a way, his reputation in France, Spain and America has been little in his favor in his native England. As a painter he has some affinity with Léger and more with Lhoté—he worked with both. But essentially he has a mind and a creativity very

much his own, which emerge best in his collages, and in the French and Spanish landscapes at which he is a past master.

Leon Underwood is of course best known as a sculptor but his drawings have great power. The current exhibition ranges from 1921 through 1969, and includes a number of studies for sculpture, including one of his pieces now in the Tate Gallery and some wash drawings of nudes, reminiscent of Rodin.

Conroy Maddox, Hamet Gallery, 8 Cork St., London W1, to Feb. 5.

There are some painters who change their minds and their styles at tediously regular intervals, in the vain hope that they will attract a new following of collectors and connoisseurs. There

are others who find a successful formula and then work it to death. There are a few of whom Conroy Maddox is one, who take a relatively narrow area of aesthetic perception and knowledge, and work long and in depth to extract the most from it in terms of communicating themselves and their ideas to other people.

In his youth a surrealist working in Paris with Breton and some others, he has remained steadfastly true to surrealism, and is now, indeed, our foremost exponent of disquieting fantasies. The 26 oils and 46 collages in the present exhibition show that the surrealist vein is still by no means exhausted; and that Maddox's command of technique has grown to accommodate the increasing complexity of his ideas.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Steady Progress to Bilingual Canadian Government

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—It is not unusual these days for anyone looking for a federal civil servant to be told: "Sorry, he's at French."

If the caller knows Ottawa, he understands at once that the person he wants has joined 16,000 government employees who are involved in a concerted attempt to make the Canadian civil service more bilingual.

There used to be a very Canadian definition of "bilingual"—a French-Canadian who spoke English. There was little effort expended in the opposite direction.

In 1968, the government tackled the problem by appointing a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. In the ensuing five years, its reports and recommendations laid the foundations for the present bilingualism program.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

Films

"The Hospital," directed by Arthur Hiller with Paddy Chayefsky, was almost evenly liked or disliked. Vincent Canby of The New York Times was among the supporters. He calls it a "very funny melodramatic farce" in

which there are "pifflage of equipment, a confrontation with a local action group and a series of coincidences that threatened to push the mortality rate of the doctors and nurses higher than that of ordinary Blue Cross subscribers." But the film's main concern, he says, is "with a social order that has grown so full of awful contradictions that only escape seems rational."

"Eagle in a Cage," directed by Fiedler Cook from Millard Lampell's screenplay, is a historical

romance about Napoleon on St. Helena, Roger Greenspan reports. But while the history books describe Betsy Balcombe, the historical Napoleon's friend on St. Helena, as a spirited girl of 14, "the movie makes her an emotionally precocious 16, played by an actress of 24 (Georgia Hale) with a kind of mature intensity that argues for at least 30 years' experience on the stage."

No wonder there is "so much fire" between them—"from their big seduction scene near the end to their incredibly portentous meeting near the beginning," Greenspan comments, with his favorite line in the movie: Napoleon's "Have a bonbon." Obviously, Greenspan says, an imagination such as the filmmaker's "will create roles to tax the most imaginative of actors." But from his awesome cast what he generally gets is a fairly professional elaboration of clichés. Kenneth Hahn plays Napoleon. John Gielgud is Lord St. Ives.



Paddy Chayefsky... "The Hospital"

"Glass Houses," directed by Alexander Singer, screenplay by Mr. Singer and Judith Singer, "looks very much like a put-on of the old-fashioned, soft-core pornography movies, because of the 'monomaniacal intensity of the sexual hunger that motivates almost everyone in the film,' Vincent Canby reports. The movie is 'not great, nor very good,' but it 'has its wit about it,' he says. "I think it takes real inspiration to have Miss (Jennifer) O'Neill turn on her lover in high drama, when he is embarrassed by her revealing the details of last night's sexual performances, and scream at him because of his uptightness: 'That's how wars start!'"

Plays
"22 Years," a "documentary" play about Charles Manson, written and directed by Robert Sick-

inger, was described as "a dramatic 'documentary' by William Glover in his AP review. "Written and directed with a sympathetic incoherence matched by the cast's utter acting incompetence, the piece reviews events leading up to the 1969 Sharon Tate murders in Los Angeles," Glover writes. "The Manson case probably had to be someone's inevitable stage inspiration, so '22 Years' may at least serve as a warning against any further 'dramatization.' In 'The Times,' Olive Barmeis calls 'documentary' a "double misnomer." "This is a 'freelance compilation of testimony, fiction and actors' improvisations,' Barmeis contends. "Since the most indelible comments take place in the courtroom, perhaps the play should have been theater of fact." There are six "incoherent" songs, according to Barmeis, two of them written by Manson.

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Si cette fonction - très bien rémunérée - vous attire, si le portrait vous ressemble, si vous avez une expérience réelle de secrétariat de direction bilingue et si vous avez envie d'aller habiter Lausanne (Suisse), tout est prêt à l'école du monde, alors envoyez-nous, dès aujourd'hui votre C.V. avec deux photos. Votre candidature sera traitée avec discrétion et célérité.

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Dollar Price Declines As Gold Rises to \$46.18

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Persistent selling drove the price of the dollar down in all major European exchange markets today.

The uncertainties about paper currency values triggered speculative buying orders for gold which pushed its price up to a new dollar peak here of \$46.18 an ounce. Gold's steep climb was speeded because potential sellers of the metal sat tight on their holdings, hoping for a still higher price, market sources said.

Stalling held center stage in the hectic exchange markets, taking some extraordinary large price leaps in terms of the dollar. At one stage the pound momentarily touched \$2.60 and then took more erratic price swings, putting the dollar to its lowest point since the pound's devaluation in 1967.

It was the same unrelieved gloom for the dollar in Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Amsterdam and Brussels where dollar sellers held the upper hand. But the scale of the dollar's continental price swings did not match those in relation to the pound.

In West Germany, Belgium and Holland the dollar was now below its newly agreed official central rate and held just above it in Switzerland, Britain and France.

The burst of buying of sterling was partly prompted because the currency has been relatively

neglected during recent gambling against the dollar, dealers said. But additional reasons were Britain's still attractive interest rates compared with other major financial centers.

Dealers said the decline was evidence that the Washington agreement of Dec. 18, which included devaluation, was only partly successful in resolving the international monetary crisis.

"There is just not enough confidence in the dollar to keep it from falling," one source said. Last month's accord, he predicted, "may just turn out to have been a reprieve before the next crisis."

Jobless Rate In W. Europe Is Increasing

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Unemployment figures are rising all over Western Europe.

Authorities are convinced they can prevent the outbreak of any generalized recession with some deft pump-priming, such as France and Sweden have just announced.

They also see what they expect will be a vigorous pickup in business in the United States helping to rekindle the economic fires in Europe.

Worsening Expected

But that process is a slow one, which means the jobless figures will probably get worse before they get better.

For the moment the percentage of the work force unemployed in the major countries is much less than the 6 percent recorded for months in the United States. But analysts believe the European tolerance level is lower, which accounts for the extreme sensitivity of politicians to economic issues.

Western Europe also has a large number of immigrant workers, who when times are bad are the first to be let go to preserve jobs for local workers.

Departing Unemployment

In effect, Western Europe's unemployment is being exported to Southeast Europe and the Mediterranean region. This is: comfortable for the industrialized states, but hardly comforting for the poorer nations whose unemployment is already high.

In the 1966-67 recession in West Germany, a two million-man foreign work force was reduced to well under one million, but now is again over two million strong, representing a handy cushion for the Bonn authorities.

At the end of 1971, Italy and Britain each had about one million workers out of jobs (about 4 percent of each country's labor force), but German unemployment, though it rose sharply in December, stood at only 170,000 or less than 1 percent.

So sensitive are the German authorities to labor conditions that they have in effect promised in a formal declaration that unemployment will rise not much above 200,000 this winter.

Economic Revival Seen

Authorities see a reversal in the economic situation in both Italy and Britain this year, and a lower rate of growth, though no recession, in Germany.

Lately, unemployment in Sweden has been growing faster than anywhere else in Europe, creating a crisis in the heartland of social democracy. But the jobless rate stands at no more than 1.3 percent of the work force.

Ireland, with unemployment at nearly 9 percent, is Western Europe's worst suffering country at the moment.

French unemployment statistics are unknown, as the government refuses to publish a full breakdown. What is published is the number of individual demands for work at the government employment bureaus—up 39 percent in the last year.

That increase was behind the decision of the government last week to cut interest rates and pump about \$1 billion into the economy to spur demand.

Two U.S. Firms in Finance Tangle

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—A tangled web of interlocking ownership, directorships and debt underlies Oxford Electric Corp.'s proposal to sell the bulk of its operations to Interphoto Corp.

On its face, the proposal looks simple enough. Oxford would sell to Interphoto four subsidiaries and some assets of a fifth for \$81 million in Interphoto debentures, plus warrants and an undetermined amount of cash.

A closer look at a 126-page proxy statement jointly issued by the two firms, however, discloses some startling facts:

● Oxford plans to use a substantial part of the proceeds of the sale to help finance repayment of a \$1 million bank loan controlled by the individual who is, indirectly, the principal shareholder in both Oxford and Interphoto.

● Oxford's total debt is so large and its cash supply so short the company's management says the transaction is "critically necessary" if it is to meet its financial obligations.

● The Oxford operations which will remain after the transaction have not been profitable as a whole in recent years, but Oxford expects interest income from the debentures to exceed anticipated continuing losses.

● Interphoto will also double its current liabilities and long-term debt to \$43.1 million from \$21.7 million and, according to a report contained in the proxy statement, currently is seeking to expand its short-term bank credit to \$35 million from \$22 million obtained last August.

The American Stock Exchange said today that it has asked Oxford to clarify several points concerning its proxy statement. Reuters reported. Both Oxford and Interphoto stock have been delayed from trading all day, pending receipt of the information. Spokesmen for Interphoto and Argus, also delayed, said they have not been contacted by the exchange as yet.

The central figure in the intertwined affairs is a Milan investor named Michele Sindona, a banker and financier regarded by some as one of the richest men in Italy.

The proxy statement shows that Mr. Sindona holds a 13.7 percent interest in Oxford, a diversified, Pittsburgh-based company, through a personal holding company in Liechtenstein, called Pasco. Through it and a Swiss bank under his control, Mr. Sindona also owns 14.9 percent of Argus Inc. of Michigan, a photography products concern that has held a 51.6 percent interest in Interphoto since late 1970. Interphoto, based in New York, distributes photographic products and high-fidelity equipment.

Mr. Sindona also holds an interest in a second Liechtenstein company, Aratos, which controls another 4 percent of Argus stock and, through Pasco and the Swiss bank, he also holds warrants to buy additional shares of both Oxford and Argus. Two Oxford subsidiaries, moreover, are in debt to Pasco.

The three companies also share several directors. Daniel A. Porco, Oxford chairman, is a director of all three companies, as is Maurice J. Day, Argus president. John W. Thomson, president of Oxford, is a director of Interphoto. Terms provide that Interphoto will pay Oxford \$8.1 million in debentures plus warrants to purchase up to 500,000 shares of Interphoto any time within 10 years for \$15 a share. Interphoto has traded between \$5.75 and \$11 a share.

For this, Interphoto will get two U.S. Oxford subsidiaries (one a producer of Christmas tree lights and Oxford's principal source of profits, the other a maker of loudspeakers) plus a Greek maker of television sets and a Japanese subsidiary also involved in the Christmas tree light business.

The fifth subsidiary involved in the transaction is Uranya of Milan, a maker of television sets, high-fidelity equipment and electrical switches. The machinery and inventory of the television and high-fidelity operations would be sold to Interphoto for cash; such assets were valued at \$12 million on June 30, according to the proxy statement.

Uranya, a wholly-owned but unconsolidated subsidiary of Ox-

Italian Investor Is Central Figure

ford, appears to hold a central position in the transaction. According to the proxy, Oxford plans to sell privately, or borrow against, enough of the Interphoto debentures and warrants to raise \$3 million, which it will funnel to Uranya. In turn, Uranya will use the funds to repay part of a \$7 million debt to Banca Privata Finanziaria di Milan, of which Mr. Sindona is the majority stockholder. The cash proceeds from the sale of Uranya's assets also will be applied to reducing this debt.

Uranya has been a consistent money loser and an apparent drain on Oxford's resources since it was acquired in 1969 for \$1.6 million from a Liechtenstein

U.S. Output Up .7 Percent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Industrial production rose .7 percent in December to 107.8 percent of the 1967 base period following a .6 percent November increase, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The November increase, originally reported at .8 percent, was revised downward. The index was 3 percent above a year earlier but remained 2.7 percent below the 1969 high.

The Fed said that about half of the December increase reflected the recovery in coal production following a miners' strike. Output gains were also seen in other materials and in consumer goods and business equipment.

Big German Coal Combine Threatened by Cash Crisis

BONN, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Ruhrkohle AG, established in 1969 to solve West Germany's perennial coal production problems through industrial concentration, is threatened by a serious cash crisis.

Unofficial reports indicate Ruhrkohle's loss last year totaled the equivalent of \$108.5 million, raising its total losses since 1969 to \$279.3 million. So serious are its difficulties, Düsseldorf sources say, that the coal combine may not be able to pay its current bills by the end of next month. Ruhrkohle's financial problems are complicated by a stock of 8.3 million tons of coal and coke, estimated to represent about a \$10.2 million loss of liquidity. It is understood that Bonn and Düsseldorf authorities are considering taking over about \$620.5 million of Ruhrkohle's burden and that a decision on the issue may be made tomorrow.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the latest or closest interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Jan. 17	Previous
ster. 10 per cent	2.8562	2.8742
Belgian franc	44.10-19	44.24-27
Deutsche mark	3.208	3.215
Free Fr. 100	5.145-150	5.15-15
Swiss franc	2.19075	2.205
yen	3.8250-50	3.810-382
peseta	213.5	213.0

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Xerox Net Rises 23% In Quarter, 13% in '71

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Xerox Corp. profits rose 23.4 percent in the final quarter of 1971, and results for the year showed a 12.3 percent increase, the company reported today.

Despite a slight dip in profit margins, Xerox said it regarded its 1971 performance as "satisfactory," adding it believed 1972 "will be a good year."

Fourth-quarter net was \$57 million, or 73 cents a share, up from \$46.2 million, or 59 cents a share, in 1970. Turnover was \$919.2 million, up 14.9 percent from \$792.9 million.

For the year earnings were \$212.6 million, up from the 1970 figure of \$187.7 million. This represented \$2.71 a share, up from \$2.40 a share, on turnover of \$1.96 billion compared with \$1.72 billion, a 13.9 percent rise.

Xerox said that in the United States, rentals from copiers and duplicators for 1971 jumped 12 percent, largely from a substantial increase in net new installations of equipment. However, revenue from computer products declined 20 percent.

Xerox said it expects orders and revenues from computers to show some improvement in 1972, "but a return to profitability is not anticipated for some time."

It said Rank Xerox Ltd., its U.K. subsidiary, had a 26 percent

gain in 1971 revenues and net income, after outside shareholders' interest, was up 26 percent.

BankAmerica Corp.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—BankAmerica Corp., holding company for the nation's largest commercial bank, reported today that 1971 operating income rose 7.3 percent.

No fourth-quarter figures were issued, but a comparison with nine-month totals indicates a 6.2 percent gain from the year-ago level, down from the 7.5 percent gain that was reported for the first nine months of the year.

Operations after securities transactions also were on the decline. For the year, the bank reported a 9.6 percent gain. But the indicated fourth-quarter results were only 6.8 percent ahead of year-earlier totals, compared with an 8.5 percent gain for the first nine months.

Profits (millions) 1971 1970
a52.88 a49.31
Per Share a 3.66 a 3.41
Per Share 1.52 1.43
Profits (millions) b52.73 b49.47
Per Share b 1.53 b 1.44

Year
Profits (millions) a178.40a166.49
Per Share a 5.18 a 4.84
Profits (millions) b188.09b167.06
Per Share b 5.33 b 4.86

a—Before securities transactions
b—After securities transactions

Manufacturers Hanover
Fourth Quarter
Profits (millions) 1971 1970
a19.5 a21.8
Per Share a 0.70 a 0.78
Profits (millions) b19.5 b19.4
Per Share b 0.70 b 0.69

Year
Profits (millions) a77.9 a85.2
Per Share a 2.78 a 3.04
Profits (millions) b80.0 b77.8
Per Share b 2.86 b 2.77

Plywood-Champion
Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions) 1971 1970
a41.6 a36.6
Profits (millions) 10.12 5.33
Per Share 0.27 0.20

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,599.0 1,445.0
Profits (millions) 46.75 37.81
Per Share 1.24 0.97

This is worrisome, economists say, for several reasons: It leaves the latest known rate of real GNP advance markedly below the 4 percent rate that is regarded necessary just to keep the unemployment rate from worsening; it makes it likely that the fourth-quarter gain will prove to be closer to 5 percent than to the 6 or even 7 percent recently forecast; and it casts doubt on whether gains in productivity, or output per man-hour, actually have started on the strong upward deemed vital to big output gains this year.

Stocks on the American Exchange ended the session higher. The exchange index closed at 36.06, up .13. Advancing issues led declines 606 to 375. Volume rose to 5.98 million shares from 5.38 million Friday.

The bond market closed at about its low of the day, with corporates off 1/2 point and government intermediates 3/8 to 10/32 lower. Some selling appeared, but there was little retail or professional interest to absorb the price declines, dealers said.

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British Output Still Stagnant

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—British industrial output in November was unchanged from the previous month but up 1.7 percent from November 1970, according to seasonally-adjusted provisional figures issued today by the Central Statistical Office.

The index stood at 125.5, compared with the 1965 base of 100. The index for manufacturing industries alone was 127.1, unchanged from the revised October figure but down from 27.4 a year ago.

The stagnation in production persists despite the government's deflationary moves that raised the level of consumer spending in November to 406.7, up from 103.4 in June, the last month before the deflationary measures took effect.

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(Continued on next page.)

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To be dated February 1, 1972.

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A circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

28%	16	Forest Cl	25	52	25	25	24%	24%	1/4	110	7%	7%	7%	7%	51%	3	Ramer Ind	19	5	5	4%
24%	12%	Forest Lb	44	41	23%	23%	22%	23%	1/4	39	18%	18%	17%	18%	20%	7%	Ranchers Ex	12	9%	9%	9%
40%	30%	Frankl Mkt	105	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	1/4	10	9%	9%	9%	9%	16%	10%	Ranney O Can	46	15%	14	15%

(Continued on next page.)

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D. Sikas, \$4,358 ...	76-75-86-74
A. Murphy, \$4,358 ...	76-72-68-62
G. Archer, \$4,358 ...	76-73-69-76
T. Jacklin, \$4,352 ...	76-72-70-71

G. Brewer, \$3,000	75-72-61-52
T. Wetsch, \$3,000	75-73-68-71
M. Hunley, \$3,000	76-73-65-75
K. Zarley, \$3,000	72-73-74-70
L. Wadkins, \$2,170	73-68-70-82
R. Hooper, \$2,170	73-68-75-77
R. Cerrudo, \$2,170	76-70-70-74
A. Yancey, \$2,170	74-71-70-75
R. Funcher, \$2,170	75-75-64-78
C. Courtney, \$1,170	76-74-72-63

* Playoff victor.

Suggested Pass Isn't Successful

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The Boston Bruins erupted for six goals in the second period and went on to defeat the Detroit Wings, 9-2, at the Boston Garden last night and take the lead in the National Hockey League's East Division.

The Bruins, who had their best scoring period in almost three years, moved 2 points ahead of the idle New York Rangers to 65. Derek Sanderson scored a hat trick and Ken Hodge scored twice in the rout.

Black Hawks 3, North Stars

Bobby Hull scored his 31st goal of the season and Chicago scored its fourth victory over Minnesota this season without a defeat—3-1 triumph at Chicago—when he gave the Black Hawks a 13-point margin in the West Division in the North Stars.

Flyers 3, Kings 3

Ed Van Der Grinten scored

the season, with 7:22 left to go, gave Philadelphia a 3-3 tie. Los Angeles at Philadelphia.

Bloes 4, Maple Leafs 3

St. Louis won its fifth straight game as center Terry Crist's goal of the night, at 11:11, in the third period, set Toronto, 4-3.

Sabres 4, Canadiens 2

Jim Lorentz scored his two goals of the season assisted on another as Buffalo ended a seven-game winless streak with a 4-2 victory over Montreal that extended the Canadiens' losing string on the road to six games. Lorentz, acquired in trade last Thursday from the New York Rangers, slammed in a shot from 15 feet out at 4:44 in the third period as the Sabres took a 3-2 lead.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Boston	22	7	7	85
New York	23	7	7	83
Montreal	22	11	7	62
Toronto	20	14	10	50
Detroit	18	19	7	42
Buffalo	0	26	16	16
Vancouver	0	35	5	5

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Chicago	22	15	5	63
Minnesota	22	15	5	59
St. Louis	11	22	7	30
Pittsburgh	14	23	0	37
Philadelphia	12	22	2	26
Pittsburgh	13	24	8	38
Los Angeles	11	31	4	26

Sunday's Results

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Pete Maravich scored a career high 50 points last night to lead the Atlanta Braves.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Buenos Aires, Argentina, Britain's John Hine drove a Chevrolet Bol to victory in the 251-kilometer Buenos Aires Grand Prix at the Juan Manuel Fangio autódromo. He had a time of 2:22.40. AP Wire

time recorded for 500 and last season's record of 39.9 seconds. Finland's Leo Linkov was the fastest to meet to just a rehearsal for the world championships. Finland's Kari Korhonen was second in 39.4 seconds and third in 40.4 seconds. Korhonen was third in 40.4 seconds.

At Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, the 100-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 6,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 12,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 25,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 51,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 102,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 204,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 409,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 819,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,638,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,276,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 6,553,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 13,107,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 26,214,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 52,428,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 104,857,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 209,715,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 419,430,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 838,860,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,677,721,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,355,443,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 6,710,886,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 13,421,772,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 26,843,545,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 53,687,091,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 107,374,182,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 214,748,364,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 429,496,729,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 858,993,459,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,717,986,918,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,435,973,836,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 6,871,947,673,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 13,743,895,347,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 27,487,790,694,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 54,975,581,388,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 109,951,162,777,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 219,902,325,555,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 439,804,651,110,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 879,609,302,220,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,759,218,604,441,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,518,437,208,883,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 7,036,874,417,766,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 14,073,748,835,532,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 28,147,497,671,065,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 56,294,995,342,131,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 112,589,990,684,262,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 225,179,981,368,524,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 450,359,962,737,049,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 900,719,925,474,099,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,801,439,850,948,198,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,602,879,701,896,396,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 7,205,759,403,792,793,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 14,411,518,807,585,587,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 28,823,037,615,171,174,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 57,646,075,230,342,348,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 115,292,150,460,684,697,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 230,584,300,921,369,395,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 461,168,601,842,738,790,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 922,337,203,685,477,580,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 60,446,290,980,731,458,735,308,800-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 120,892,581,961,462,917,470,617,600-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 241,785,163,922,925,834,941,235,200-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 483,570,327,845,851,669,882,470,400-meter race was won by the 1960 Olympic champion, John Lindberg, 1:12.97. The 967,140,65

A draw in the 12th and final round against Miguel Najdorf of Argentina in 31 moves. Karpov beat Peter Markland of Britain in 85 moves. Third place was shared by the new Brazilian

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Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-14	25	22	18	15	12	10
15-24	15	16	17	18	19	20
25-34	10	11	12	13	14	15
35-44	10	11	12	13	14	15
45-54	10	11	12	13	14	15
55-64	10	11	12	13	14	15
65-74	10	11	12	13	14	15
75+	10	11	12	13	14	15
